THE

PAPERS

OF

ANDREW JACKSON

Volume 99

1837–1838

June 28 January 1

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1913

Baltimore June 28. 1837

To his Excellency
Genl Andrew Jackson,
Honored Sir

One of your long friends and firm supporters wishes to ask the favour of you to give your views as to the State of the Currency, and to answer (if compatible with your wishes) the following Questions

Do you advocate an exclusive mettalic Currency?
Do you still advocate the utility of the "Specie Circular."
& do you think that matters would be at all [illegible] by the creation of a National Bank, or a bank founded on the Treasury?

Having unlimited Confidence in your judgment and wishing to know your views on the subject. I have taken the liberty of addressing this letter to you & trust to your patriotic & generous feelings for a reply & pardon for the liberty.

With sentiments of gratitude & respect I
Remain Honored Sir
Your most obt. Servant
Samuel Baker

I would beg leave to give publicity to your Reply.

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Mr Harker—
wants my opinion
on the subject of
Banks. The Govern=
=ment ought to be sepa=
=rate [illegible] from
all Banks [illegible] ought
to receive its revenue
in [illegible] & silver,
and the revenue kept &
disbursed by its own
agents — and disburs=
=ment in gold
[illegible] the
the [illegible] & com=
=merce [illegible]
ty [illegible] & the
[illegible]
way — The Banks would
have to [illegible] the necessary
[illegible] notes [illegible]
in competition with
our [illegible]
[illegible]

Confidential

Washington 28th. Jany 1837.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 16th. inst. has been received —

Your exposition of Judge White's testimony makes him figure quite as unfortunately in the character of a witness as in that of a candidate for the Presidency.

In reply to your suggestions concerning suits against the Banks I will be happy to state briefly the general policy of the course, which has thus far been pursued and which I hope will render

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all the circumstances be considered the most expedient.

When most of the Banks suspended Specie payments in May last - all the selected ones had in their possession about twenty four [or twenty six] millions of public money - The first object was to look to its security - the next to its payment fast as it was wanted to meet our regular calls - and lastly [that the residue] to be placed with new depositories soon as we could get suitable ones & could procure the money to be paid over.

In four or five cases, which were deemed a little doubtful as to security, I, therefore, at once instituted enquiries & took steps [by suit indorsed & otherwise] to render our demands safe -

In the next place I continued to issue drafts on the others to meet our current expenditures & particularly to place the July instalment of deposits with the States. If these were met, it would in 60 days reduce our deposits with the Banks ten or twelve millions, which is very desirable - & which could not be accomplished, if suits were at once instituted and

is all outstanding drafts on the Banks stopped – In case
the latter course was pursued, we should have no
banks on which to make drafts for current
payments & most of our operations would in
all quarters be suspended till Congress meets,
as very little money is paid into the hands of
the Collectors & Receivers – Another difficulty
would be, that the Banks on our demand &
suit could not pay the whole at once in
specie – & if they did, we would have no suitable
depositories for receiving it. –

But now when the Banks pay, as they do
generally, in such way as to satisfy the holders –
sometimes in specie & sometimes in bills, we get
along till Congress meet & weekly diminish
the amount of public money in their possession
and weekly discharge most of our current
obligations – We have got since the 15th of May from them near
three million of dollars – Under this system, [illegible] if any bank

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is forced to make no exertions to discharge its debts or is apparently increasing its discounts & issues or diminishing its specie so as to be less able to meet our claims and to resume specie payments I take steps at once to have a demand made — & sometimes notified & suits instituted — This has already been done in one case & doubtless will be often —

There are difficulties in any course, but it is supposed that this is the most judicious one, consistent with law and with the possibility of continuing our special payments, till Congress meets, in any degree satisfactory to our creditors — unless we abandon altogether, what is not intended to be done, the receipt of nothing but specie or its equivalent for the payment of anything else where the party holding the claim is unwilling to take nothing else. —

We are doing all in our power to encourage early the resumption of specie payments, but have to be careful not to incur justly the reproach of taking steps uncalculated, delays in procuring so desirable

an event, until we can get the advice or direction of Congress upon so new & embarrassing a subject.

Please to remember me to your family.

The President & members of the Cabinet are all in good health — I have so many perplexing questions and conflicting views to consider in the present extraordinary crisis - as to engross all my time and almost to break down my health —.

But I will not desert the ship while in danger - and while my services may be deemed useful - though heartily sick of public life — -

With great respect & regard

Your Ob. Ser.

Levi Woodbury

Gen. Andrew Jackson —

Hermitage (Tenn.)

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Mr Woodbury June 28. 1837.
Confidential A. J.
Suits against
the Banks —
course pursued

WASHINGTON CITY D.C. JUN 28

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Andrew Jackson
Hermitage near
Nashville
Tennessee

Free

June 7 1837 For the Union and to the public —

I never read the Nashville Republican or the Whigg & Banner, but a friend having drew my attention to Extracts from the journal of the select committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the Exe-cutive departments, which contains, in part the testimony of Judge White before said investigating committee and having also drew my attention to a comment thereon in Banner & Nashville Whigg — I beg leave to state to the public, that in due time, when I receive the full journal of these proceedings, answers to some letters written for information on various points embraced by Judge White in his testimony, and the state of my health will permit, a regard for truth, and justice to myself & others, will compell me to review the Judges whole course before said com= and testimony taken ~~before~~ and expose its falsehoods and malice and expose to the world — as well as those of certain fabricated caterers for slander, spies & eves droppers. When this is done will leave the judge & his associates to be judged of by an honest public, what credit is to be attached to his & their statements —

It is due to myself now to state that I never had or held with Mr. O. Brady but one conversation on the subject of the vote.

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late presidential & vice, election - that was in my own carriage in September 1834 travelling on to Washington in the presence of Mr. Lewis Randolph and Major A. J. Donelson - we fell in with on the way he travelled on horseback with us, we were going to halt for the night at his fathers - it was a hot day, I invited him into the carriage - he accepted the invitation about seven miles from his fathers & rode with us there, my boy riding his horse - Mr. C. Brady has forgotten to state that the conversation originated from a statement made by me coming from that good old staunch republi-can, Governor Blount, of a caucus at-tempted to be got up by John Bell & others, of the members of convention then sitting in Nashville, which Governor Blount, as the friend of Judge White, put down, the object being to bring out Judge White in opposition to the Democratic republi-can convention to be held at Balti-more in May 1835, as ruinous to the judge and promoting the views of the combined opposition, of nullifiers, Federalists, & nationals - all which have long since been laid before the public It is only now necessary for me to add,

as the whole conversation with Major O-
Brady will be laid, in due time before
the public, that the statement made
by O. Brady as appended to judge Whites
testimony before the said committee as re=
:lates to a proposition made by me to
run Mr Van Buren for the Presidency
& judge White is utterly false - no
such proposition was ever made
by me to O. Brady or any one else-
and I add, that the whole narrative
as made by O. Brady & appended to
judge Whites deposition is a tissue
of falshood & false colouring - we
will see how Mr Randolph & Major
Donelsons, who were with me, talked
with Mr O. Bradly - it is true that
Mr O. Bradly agreed that the course
adopted by Governor Blount was
the true which friendship to the
judge dictated, and gave assurances
from his knowledge of judge White
& an answer to a letter he had rec'd
from the judge on the subject of
a Legislative caucus that was attempted
to be got up, that the judge would never
consent to his name being brought
out by any caucus composed of any Legislature
but by the voice of the people

The Republican & Banner of Nashville will give
this notice a place in their paper —

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[illegible] Conversation with the Mayor [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] answer [illegible] the Judge [illegible]

[illegible] that the Judge would [illegible]

[illegible] the case [illegible]

Tatos (15 miles N.W. of Brownsville)
Haywood County, Tenn. July 1st 1837

Honored & highly esteemed General

I a few days ago, went to Brownsville to aid in making necessary arrangements, to greet you with a cordial welcome to our County, having understood, that you were daily expected at Jackson and would probably extend your visit to this County—

I was sorry to learn in Brownsville that you had postponed your visit, in consequence of the state of your health — but, that, you would probably visit the County at no distant day —

Should you determine to honour us with a visit at any given time, may I be honored with the reception of a letter expressive of such intention, which in addition to the distinction thus conferred, would be esteemed a precious memento.

While at Brownsville, I recd the "Union extra" under your Frank, containing a refutation of the charges so often made and reiterated against you, by those who seek every opportunity to injure the man whose generous confidence, they have betrayed and whose sincere friendship, they have forfeited —

Permit me to assure you, that, I feel highly gratified, to think that you had heard through some friend (for I imagine my name is unknown to you) that you have at least one true friend in the west, who has stood forth in these times of treachery and tergiversation, your humble, but conscientious and undaunted Advocate

As to the evidence of Judge White, made up of "belief & hearsay" statements, was but to condemn —

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The same remark is applicable to the evidence of others — my mind was fully satisfied on the subject, I however, am thankful for the paper, that others may also read it and know I had almost said, confess the truth — I had read it some days previous in the Union which paper I take & had put the refutation in the hands of a neighbor to take home, read and lend it to his neighbor —

I said above, confess the truth, this, I fear, is a hard thing for many, warped, as they are, by Prejudice & the fiend Ingratitude —

In one particular, like yourself, Tennessee is the state of my adoption and I say, state of your adoption, no! Dr. General, — no! — my sovereignty!

I came to Tennessee within the last 5 years — to proud, chivalrous, grateful, honoured Tennessee —

You came to the wild-woods of Tennessee and by you and through you, Tennessee assumed a rank among her sister states, equalled by few, surpassed by none —

Through you, she had become as dear to the Union as my own native Virginia —

Through you, there was no Tennessean, but was honoured & felt honoured at the name

Through you, there was no haughty invader of our Country's Domain — no insolent insulter of our Country's flag but felt daunted at the name, Tennessean

Through you, the name, Tennessean, had almost become a passport to honour and distinction, possessing a charm and a shield equal to "I am a Roman Citizen"

Yes! Dr. General, through you, Tennessee was what she was —

Sorry am I to see it — sorry am I to believe it — sorry am I to say it — Ilium fuit! —

How is the proud and elevated character of Tennessee fallen before a wicked and insatiate ambition —

The future Historian will drop a tear over the records of her late Ingratitude and misdeeds — would, that they could be obliterated forever, — well-assured am I, that a grateful, patriotic and generous Posterity, will resolve, that

The base accusations of "sleepless malice" and a corrupt opposition, be expunged, by order, of,

True honesty of purpose

Disinterested Patriotism

Renowned Achievements, both civil & military

in short, every attribute, the dictate of an

Ardent Amor Patriae —

When I hear a Tennessean, speak aught against you, I immediately become indignant & cannot but reply somewhat as follows; — Sir, let me — let Virginians — let Kentuckians — let citizens of other States if they must speak disrespectfully, but, let no Tennessean open his mouth, or utter one word, against the man, but for whom Tennessee had been an humble daughter of humble N. Carolina —

Sooner, should your Tongue cleave to your mouth, than Ingratitude, — base Ingratitude, be so deeply rooted in your breast —

In conclusion, I must add, that, I trust you will meet us I have visited & seen Mr. Jefferson — yes! the Great Jefferson — I have seen the venerable Expresidents Madison & Monroe — I have visited your own Hermitage in 1832. & Sir, I feel determined to shake your hand, if life is spared us both & opportunity will permit, if I have to take a trip to the Hermitage to do it — I am 42 years of age & was well acquainted with Judge Overton, by whom, I was taught the first lesson of the man "who has filled the measure of his Country's glory" — Should you ever write, please address

"W. E. Anderson P. M.
Tanton"

May the Lord preserve you many years

W. E. Anderson

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Lexington Ky.
July 2

Free

General Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Mr. Anderson['s letter]
to be answered

Alexandria July 1st 1837

Dear Sir

Finding there would be no opportunity from hence to New Orleans till fall by which to send you the 4 cases containing your carriage recd some time ago from Washington as well as a cask of wine for, or sent by the President, I was informed to Major Noland Superintend. of Public Buildings that I should send them as well as some Wines which I had to send to St Louis to Joseph Hand of Philad.a who owns the line of packets from hence to Phila. & one from Phila. to New Orls. which would cost a very little more expence than from here direct, where the freight to N. Orls. is 20 pr. [illegible] p foot.

Having entirely approved my plan I shipped them some time ago to Joseph Hand, & now enclose a bill of lading of them p Ship Georgian Eldredge master, with Hands remarks respecting them. The $24.6 freight on from hence to ~~New Orls.~~ Phila. & expences will be paid with the Phila. freight on their delivery at New Orls.

The Expences paid, of labour on storing & shipping them are $2.88 which with $2.60 wharfage paid on the two former shipments are together $5.48 to your debit in account with A. C. C. &c

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There being little doubt but the bill of lading which Joseph Hand advises having sent Mr. McWhite of New Orl. will reach you will determine whether it is worth while your having the enclosed one sent to him also.

Should you need any fine Madeira Wine to be imported expressly for you or selected out of our stock on hand, as well as fine Sherry, Port, Champagne &c I shall be much pleased to be favored with your orders, which shall receive my best attentions, while I have the honor to remain

Very Respectfully
Your Obed.t Servt.
Anth.y L. Cazenove

Anthony & Charles Cazenove

Honorable Andw. Jackson
Ex President of the United States
Hermitage
Tennessee

Private   Baltimore July 3. 1837

My dear Sir

We have all felt the most sincere pleasure in learning that Mrs. Jackson has another son, & that the mother & infant are both doing well. We join in presenting to her, & to yourself & Mr. Jackson our cordial congratulations on this event & trust that the boy will live to be a blessing to his parents and prove himself worthy of the name he inherits.

I should have written to you, as soon as I heard of your safe arrival at the Hermitage – but I was sure that upon your return home you must have many domestic concerns which would require your attention, & many letters from friends to whom you might think it necessary to send speedy replies – and I was unwilling to add any thing to your labours until you had time to recover from your fatigue.

You may well imagine that I have been looking with deep interest upon the present derangement of our monetary concerns, & upon the events which led to it. Ever since the Bank of the U. States received its charter from Pennsylvania I have been satisfied that it was busy in preparing for the overthrow of the other State banks, & operating with all its power to produce disorder & confusion in the currency – and that the profession of its having abandoned all hope of a charter from Congress, was a mere pretence, & intended to cover its real designs.

The

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The plan I have no doubt was to produce the explosion
~~from~~ in the west, & it was expected that the drain of specie
from that quarter of the country, would enable this Bank
to keep itself safe amid the ruin it produced there, & the
panic that would follow. - But the Treasury order defeated
that design, & this Bank has become with the rest a victim
to its own measures. - In all these designs however the Bank
of the U. States is nothing more than the concentrated power
of the whole class of ~~[illegible]~~ the moneyed aristocracy
who have so long struggled to get possession of the government -
& it carries along with it by a natural attraction the numerous
army of greedy speculators, & ambitious politicians who hope
to profit by its aid. Matters have however been at length
brought to the true issue & we must now go to the root of
the evil. Without the aid of a paper currency the moneyed
aristocracy will have nothing more than their fair share
of power - And the issue now made must I think be
whether we are to have a paper currency or a currency of
silver & gold. It is perhaps best that events have suddenly
brought us to that point. The great body of the people had
thought but little upon the subject of the currency, until the
measures of your administration called their attention
to it. - The discussions now going on, & the events which have
so recently passed before their eyes will enable them to
comprehend the question, & to understand the controversy
in all its bearings. And if our friends at Washington are
firm, (as I doubt not they will be) the intelligence of the
people will carry them through. But we have a severe con-
test before us & money will be poured out like water

to accomplish the object of the Bank. And it is mortifying
enough to know that we owe all these difficulties to the
unpardonable folly of friends. For the Bank with all the mis-
chiefs which it brings in its train was effectually put
down, when the worse than folly of our friends in Pennsyl-
vania, in quarrelling among themselves about straws, enabled
it to recover so much ground—that it is once more in a situation
to make pressures & panics,—& after so many hazards and so
many sacrifices & such triumphant success the battle is
again to be fought. I could almost wish that I was again
at Washington with you at the head of the government
to see it out—and I agree with you entirely that any attempt at
compromise or even efforts to conciliate the enemy will be
fatal. A paper currency in any form or in any shape should
be resisted with inflexible resolution. It is absurd to talk
about a sound and stable paper currency. No currency of that description whether
issued by the government or by a corporation was ever sound
& stable for any length of time. From the nature of man such
a currency must always be fluctuating in value. Nothing will be as
a measure of value but a metallic currency which has of
itself real & intrinsic value. I speak of course, of the money
which circulates & is current in the ordinary & daily trans-
actions of business, & once thought it would be safe to allow
~~allow~~ the Banks to issue notes as low as twenty dollars.
But experience & the example of the Bank of England has con-
vinced me that there will be no safety short of fifty—
& perhaps one hundred would be better. A fifty dollar note
is seldom used except for the purpose of remittance & exchange

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& if the Banks were restricted to notes of that amount, they would
in effect cease to be Banks of issue - & cease to manufacture
any part of our currency. The merchants would still have the
system of credits with one another by means of exchange
and they would no doubt again overtrade & gamble in com-
merce - and upon a sudden change of prices would again
break by hundreds. Yet their means of gambling at the expense
of the great body of the people would be taken away
& the currency used by the community generally would
remain sound although the merchants and speculators
should fail. It would not be in their power again, - by
breaking the banks over which they must always exercise
absolute control - to debase the currency & by that means
throw their losses upon other people

But bad as our system of Banking & currency now is, still
the present embarrassment in the revenues of the government
ought not to have taken place, - nor could the Bank of the
U. States with all its efforts have produced it, if our friends
in Congress had in the deposite law adhered to the plan
adopted by the Executive when the deposites were first removed. But in their eagerness to get hold
of the surplus for their respective states, - or from some other cause they appear
to have suffered the adversary to mould that law accord-
ing to their own pleasure, & to introduce into it provisions
which took away the control of the government over its
own funds, & left them & the currency also at the mercy
of men who had for years been endeavoring to destroy both
in order to embarrass the government. - If they had passed the
Deposite Bill which I prepared with your sanction

the

the public Treasure would have been in no danger
& although the other Banks might have stopped the
deposite Banks would have remained firm. - Inde-
pendent of the distribution clause, there are two pro-
visions in ~~that~~ the bill passed, which changed the plan
upon which we made the removal in essential par-
ticulars & I have always felt surprised that our friends
in Congress did not resist such objectionable & fatal
provisions - I speak of 1st the clause which prohibited
a deposit in any Bank to the amount of more than three
fourths its capital - and 2dly the clause which charges inter-
est on the Deposites. - When I left the Treasury there were
I think but twenty Deposite Banks. I perceive by a late
statement that there are now no less than ninety, and
this vast & ruinous increase was forced upon the Executive
by the clause above mentioned. When the Deposites were
confined to a few respectable Banks the government could
keep a strict supervision over them - and the Presidents
& Directors of these institutions felt that they were a pecu-
liar class of Banks, distinguished from the general mass
of State Banks & that they derived importance and credit
as well as profit from their employment as depositories
of the public money. They were therefore naturally anxious
to maintain their superior rank in the public estima-
tion & to preserve the confidence of the Government. - But after
the passage of the Deposite Law, the revenue of the nation
became

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become mixed up with the general rag money currency — feeding and stimulating the spirit of speculation in every quarter. The circumstance of being a deposite Bank ceased to be an honorable distinction among the money corporations, & no longer gave to the selected Banks any additional importance nor any greater share of public confidence. They lost the power of exercising a salutary influence over the issues of the neighbouring Banks, by the balances which they before were accustomed to leave in their hands, & which enabled the deposite Banks to restrain ~~their~~ the disposition for extravagant issues — and the public money has I doubt not in some instances been placed in corporations governed by heated political partizans, and greedy speculators, who would claim merit with their brethren of the same stamp, for wasting the public Treasure, & imitating the Bank of the U. States in its endeavours to embarrass the operations of the government. — The charge of interest on the deposites was equally pernicious & perhaps more so. For until that principle was adopted, the Secretary of the Treasury had the power to order the deposite Banks to have the whole amount of the public money (or such portion of it as he deemed advisable) in specie, whenever he saw that imprudence or any other cause was leading them astray. But after they were required to pay interest the Secretary could no longer give such an order. For when they were compelled to pay interest on the public money — they of course had a right to make interest on it, by lending it out, & could not therefore be lawfully required to retain it in specie in their vaults — It was in truth a misnomer to call it a deposite of the public money — or to to call the Banks deposite Banks, after interest was charged by the Government. It was to all intents & purposes a loan of the

public money; & the Banks were nothing more nor less than the borrowers from the Government. And this provision in the law presented the singular absurdity of a government carefully collecting all of its dues in hard money, & the moment they were collected converting them into paper & very bad paper too by lending to Banks the money it took from the people, and thus putting it at hazard for the miserable gain of two percent. - However I need not dwell on these subjects in a letter to you, because I know that at the time of the passage of the law, you viewed the provisions as I do - ~~altho~~ but they were not objections of such a character as would have justified a veto. - The money collected from the hard earnings of the people ought to remain in specie as it paid in in specie, until it is paid out in the regular disbursements of the government. The merchants & speculators have no more right to use it for their private profit, than any other class of our citizens - and when it is in the hands of the government it ought never to be connected in any degree with trade or exchange, but be held by the agents to whom it is entrusted as a sacred deposite, and never to be touched except for the purposes for which the government is authorised to collect it. - And I trust that our friends at Washington will go resolutely for such a system - & for a specie currency - & listen to no schemes or nostrums of Treasury notes or any other paper. If they do this, they will have a hard fight but they will in the end be victorious.

I thank you for your review of Judge White's testimony. - Mere party politicians may endeavour to sustain him for a time. But in this enlightened community no man can stand after such

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an exposition as you have given of his conduct. He is a fallen man - & his friends must feel deeply mortified at the predicament in which he has placed himself.

As to my history of the panic war, I am sorry to say I have as yet done nothing in it. - I have not yet been able to procure a copy of the Senate's documents of that session & find moreover as I reflect upon the subject, that I cannot do justice to you or to myself without visiting you at the Hermitage & taking extracts from the documents in your possession shewing the various consultations that were held by you with your Cabinet - & the opinions & arguments of the different members. - These documents are too long to copy. - But I indulge the hope that we shall both be spared until I can see you again - & trust that I may have that pleasure next summer - & pass time enough with you to collect the necessary materials for my history. - I must go to Washington in the beginning of next month, & shall then make another effort to procure the Senate's documents above mentioned.

The health of my family suffered a good deal last winter - & I have rented a pretty little place about three miles from Baltimore where we are now all staying & propose to spend the summer - We think we are all improved in health by our country residence, & Mrs. Taney & the girls join me in offering to you & to Mr. & Mrs. Jackson & the little ones, our cordial & affectionate remembrance - and I am dear sir with the truest respect & regard

your sincere friend

R. B. Taney

Chief Justice Taney to be answered — A. J.

BALTIMORE
3
FREE

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
near Nashville
Tennessee

20828-37

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

July 3, 1837.

SIR:

Replies having in most cases been received to my circular, addressed in May last to the Cashiers of those Deposite Banks which had suspended specie payments, I now propose to submit a few remarks to your consideration, growing out of those replies, and out of events which have since transpired in connexion with your relations to the Treasury Department.

1. It affords me much gratification to find, so far as regards the inquiry concerning payment and security, a great willingness expressed to make the United States amply safe for the eventual payment of all that is due; and a strong conviction entertained by the Banks that no loss will be ultimately sustained by the Government. But, whenever reasonable doubts on this subject have arisen with the Department, steps have been taken to procure additional security, or to withdraw the public funds more rapidly, if possible, than was otherwise intended. And a part of the object of this communication is to apprize you that such will be the course which a sense of duty must require me to continue to pursue in regard to any Bank whose condition may appear doubtful, while the relation of debtor and creditor exists between it and the Treasury.

2. Another portion of that circular communicated information concerning the lenient mode which, under the severe losses experienced by many of the Banks from mercantile failures, and under the embarrassments to others, caused by panic and want of confidence, was contemplated to be adopted in recalling the public fuuds. That mode was by such moderate drafts and transfers as the public necessities should from time to time demand, and an earnest request having been made for a satisfactory compliance with it on the part of the Banks, assurances have generally been given of a readiness to answer those calls with promptitude, and in an acceptable manner. But though it is gratifying to add, that in most cases these assurances have since been fulfilled, and something like three millions of dollars of public money have been paid over by the discontinued Banks since the 12th of May last, and, in a few instances, all which was on hand; and though about nine millions more are expected to be paid early in July, yet, in some cases, proper efforts and sacrifices do not appear to have been made to discharge their important obligations to the Treasury. In such cases, and especially where the neglect produced serious inconvenience to our fiscal operations, or injury to the public credit; the Department has felt compelled, by its responsibility to the Government, to take preparatory measures suitable to obtain indemnity for the past, and enforce those obligations in future. It will feel obliged to adopt such measures hereafter in all similar instances; and though its moderation and lenity have been, and will be, as great as is supposed to be justifiable, they must not be misconstrued into indifference or forgetfulness of what is due as well *from* the Banks as *to* the public creditors and the United States.

The location of several of the Banks, and the small amount of public money in their possession, will exempt them from many calls at present, and enable them easily to meet such as are made. But the situation of others will, under all just forbearance, render the calls upon them more frequent and imperative, and will require, as it is hoped they will receive, a correspondent exertion to answer them. Such exertion, it is believed, will in the end be far better for all concerned, though accompanied by some temporary sacrifices, than to suffer loss of character, by incurring the imputation of a continued violation of essential duties, and by exposing the Treasury to embarrassment, and the public creditors and officers to severe injury.

The Department cannot recognise the right of any former depository to be exempted from paying specie to the public creditor, if insisted on by him; it being due, in both honor and good faith, as well to him as to the Treasury. It is true, that the difficulty of procuring it when wanted has been somewhat enhanced, and this, at the time when demands for it are increased, and the ability of some of the Banks is weakened by the failures of some of their customers. But these are obstacles which are by no means insuperable, and which, when occurring, it is the duty, and it is hoped will be the desire, of every Bank to make efforts to remove, at any reasonable expense and trouble.

3. The returns of the condition of the selected Banks, which were requested to be continued, have generally been made with promptitude and regularity. But while it is very satisfactory to see, in most cases, a reduction in discounts and circulation, and which course is the most efficient to cure one of the existing evils in banking, and to enable the institutions which have suspended specie pay-

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ments to resume them at an early day, and with much greater safety, it is regretted, that in a few instances, this course has not been adopted. But whenever departed from in such a crisis, the error has tended, and must tend hereafter, to impair the confidence of the Department in the sound management of the institution, and to justify such steps as may lead to a more speedy withdrawal of the public money, or to the procurement of increased security.

4. Such a departure also is likely to delay the resumption of specie payments, concerning which the views of the former Deposite Banks were requested in that circular, and have generally been since presented. Without claiming the right to interfere on this subject beyond the deep solicitude and interest felt by the Treasury Department concerning the condition and conduct of all its debtors, and beyond its duty vigilantly to examine into those points when indulgences are sought or granted, the inquiries before mentioned were made on these accounts alone. It has been a matter of regret to find, in most of the explanations on the subject of suspending as well as resuming specie payments, that the action of one Bank has been made to depend so exclusively on that of others. The location, losses, liabilities, and means of the Banks were, and still are, very different among themselves, as well as in different quarters of the country. In illustration of this remark, it may be mentioned, that several of them, as in the eastern States in 1814, have actually continued to pay specie, and many others appear to have had ample ability to do it, if more courage, energy, and independence had fortunately been united with their great available means. Since the panic has in some degree subsided, and the opportunity has been enjoyed for lessening balances, discounts, and circulation, and when so much more can be done, in this respect, without causing distress, in consequence of the diminished business of the community, and the smaller demand for money, it is to be lamented that a more general effort has not been made to resume specie payments at the earliest day practicable and safe. It is true, that a few banks very commendably have already resumed, and are in the successful discharge of their plain legal obligations, though on a reduced scale in business and profits, and that others are efficiently attempting to place themselves in a similar position. But from the replies to my inquiries, the inclination seems to be too prevalent for the Banks in one city, county, State, or large region of country, to postpone the measure till all others in the Union are ready and willing to unite. Their positions, in various respects, are essentially unlike, though in general very strong. The condition of the former deposite banks, as a whole, is believed to be stronger now as to specie compared with circulation, or immediate means to meet immediate liabilities, so as readily to sustain specie payments under ordinary circumstances, than has been the condition of all the banks in the United States at any former period for the last quarter of a century. Their specie, on an average, is about one to three of their circulation, and their immediate means nearly one to two and a half of their immediate liabilities. But in some large sections of country, the specie is in a ratio quite 30 per cent. greater, while in others it is less. The want of confidence, in some places, and the effects of losses in others, and which constitute the only other principal differences in the ability, at different periods, to sustain such payments, have not extended in the same degree to all places, and have already diminished much more in some of them than in others.

It is therefore earnestly hoped that, by prudent and persevering efforts, a resumption of specie payments can be effected at no very remote day, and successfully maintained by many of those institutions indebted to the Treasury. So far as this Department has power to encourage such efforts, it has done, and cheerfully will do it, while the existing laws remain unrepealed, by giving a decided preference for holding all kinds of public deposites to such Banks as pay specie. But, beyond that, Congress and the States alone can lawfully extend other assistance.

You will more readily excuse my anxiety on this topic, when, besides the reasons before stated, you are assured of the strong conviction entertained by this Department that the resumption of specie payments, as soon as it can be accomplished by any reasonable exertions or sacrifices, would not only increase the facilities of our fiscal operations, and much promote the convenience of the public creditors, but tend to remove many reproaches from the banking institutions themselves, and to preserve a strong sense of moral obligation to discharge faithfully, so far as able, every duty imposed by law.

Respectfully, yours,

Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Cashier of

With Mr. Woodbury's sincere respects to Gen. Jackson — & remembrances to his family —

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Free

FREE

WASHINGTON CITY D.C. JUL 8

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
near Nashville
Tennessee

Mr Woodbury
circular to the
D. Banks July
3: 1837 A.J.

Woodbury
Circular
Deposit Banks

July 4th 1837

Memorandum for A. Jackson Junior.

He will please take Mr Blackwells notes to Nashville deposit them with Messrs Johnston & Raburn for collection - if they will cash them for ten percent get them to do so, - and pay to the carriage maker Mr Stout his account out of them & bring the ballance to me - If they will not cash them - then try to get them to pay Stout & bring out of them the ballance in their hands, fifty dollars, and leave the notes with these gentlemen for collection - A. Jackson.

July 4th 1837 -

P.S. I have put my name on them Mr Burton is pledged for the punctuality of Blackwell A. J.

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Memorandum for
A. Jackson Jnr.
when in Nashville

Washington 6th July 1837.

Sir,

A few days since I cut the enclosed slip from the New York Times. It appears to have been taken from a paper published at Belfast, in Ireland; and speaking as it does in terms of "deep reverence" of your farewell address, as a "paternal advice from the freely chosen head of a free people," I have taken the liberty of enclosing it for your perusal, in the hope that it may not be an unacceptable evidence, of the exalted opinion entertained for your character and services, by disinterested witnesses, in the land of your fathers.

I confess that I felt very much gratified at the remark of the writer of the within critique, wherein he states in relation to the circumstance of your Irish descent, that his countrymen may be pardoned, if they entertain feelings of national pride, when they refer to the now late President of the United States". This Sir, I am sure, is a true and just representation of the feelings of his countrymen generally; but had this editor seen you, as I sometimes have, laboring so assiduously for the public good, and those labors frequently protracted until one and two o'clock in the morning, which I well remember was the case, when you were preparing to transmit your veto message to Congress, on the recharter of the United States

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Bank, one of the most important, independent and praise-worthy measures of your administration, by which you for ever extinguished the insolent bearing of that mammoth manufacturer of paper credit, and crushed the golden hopes of the upstart aristocracy of the old as well as the new world; — had this editor witnessed such patriotic zeal in sustaining the rights and interests of your republican fellow citizens, with your health at the time much impaired, and an enfeebled constitution, what would have been his enthusiasm? In truth Sir, I think there would have been no bounds to the expression of his admiration for such disinterested services, and in contemplating your stern devotion to the public good, your patriotic career from the commencement of the revolution to the last official act of your public life, and finally, your retirement to your own peaceful, beloved retreat, — the Hermitage, — as he justly states, "might bear a comparison with the brightest examples of antiquity, did we not fear that we might thereby appear to undervalue, the severe splendor of the character of Andrew Jackson."

If, in submitting the enclosed for your inspection, I have trespassed too long on your time, I pray your forgiveness, and in conclusion, permit me to request my most respectful remembrance to Major Donelson, and that your future happiness may be commensurate with the wishes of your friends, is the sincere prayer of

your truly devoted, and very obedient servant
Peter Brady

General Andrew Jackson
Ex President U. S. &c.

General Jackson.—The following article from The Belfast Whig, an ably conducted Irish journal, shows how truly the character of the late President is appreciated in the land that gave birth to his parents. It is, however, but the echo of the public opinion in Great Britain; and it may serve to teach our villifying opposition how they and the object of their assaults will be judged by posterity :

"*General Jackson's Farewell Address.*—We have thought it right to give in full the Address of General Jackson, on retiring from the Presidency of the United States of America, after having completed his full term of eight years in that high office. His presidential messages have been distinguished by a degree of fervor, simplicity of purpose, decision and eloquence, which attracted the admiration and respect of the world. His parting Address is worthy of its author. It is impossible to read, without feelings of sympathy and deep reverence, this last paternal advice from the freely-chosen head of a free people. The solemn occasion, together with the character of the man, makes it peculiarly impressive; and the affectionate earnestness with which he labors like a father, on his death-bed, to enforce upon his citizen children the duty of mutual respect and forbearance among themselves, combined with a democratic vigilance to guard against internal corruptions, and a patriotic determination to uphold their honor and their rights against all external aggression, constitutes a picture of republican integrity and patriotic zeal, which, we would say, might bear a comparison with the brightest examples of antiquity, did we not fear that we might thereby appear to undervalue the severe splendor of the character of Andrew Jackson.

"To Irishmen, it may be pardoned, if they entertain some feelings of national pride, when they refer to the now late President of the United States. Although born in America, we cannot forget that his descent is immediately Irish. Many of his relations are to be found among the independent farmers of the county Down. His father and mother, who resided only a few miles from where we write, carried out with them to America, little else, we presume, than their integrity and the spirit of honest enterprize; and now, the son of the humble Irish emigrants descends from the supreme magistracy of the American republic, with a dignity and a reputation which throw into the shade the ancient dynasties of Europe. His career, from the bar to the camp, and from his fierce combats with barbarism in the West, to his triumph at New Orleans, gave him a high rank among the military men of his day; and his conduct, as President, has proved that his fellow-citizens had placed the independence and honor of their country in hands worthy of the trust, when they twice elected him to the Presidential chair. Yet, had his parents remained in Ireland, he might this day have been one of the indignant spirits, to whom a corrupt faction had affixed the name of "aliens," in the land of their birth; and, though endowed with virtues and talents sufficient to conduct a mighty nation in its onward career of prosperity and glory, he would have been declared unfitted for discharging the duties of a common Burgess, in an Irish market town! These are strange things, but the anomaly and the disgrace cannot be long endured.

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very truly devoted and very obedient servant

Peter Brady

General Andrew Jackson

Ex President U. S.

Mr. Brady —
Washington, sends
the enclosed. A. J.
6th. July 1837.
Remarks of an Irish
editor on his character
and acts.

Lagrange 7th July 1837

Dear Sir

Permit me to introduce to your acquaintance the Bearer of this, my much esteemed friend Mr. G. Brown of Mississippi near relation of the Honbl. Morgan Brown of Nashville, who visits Nashville with a view of spending a portion of the summer, and always a warm friend of friend of Genl Jackson and his administration, and being fond of fine blooded horses I have urged him to visit the Hermitage and spend a few days with you—

The Genl. requested me to send him a purchaser for some of his blooded stock and knowing Mr

Brown

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Brown to be a great admirer of fine
horses I think it likely he will make
a purchase of some of the Genl's fine
Stock - I happened incidently to
mention to Mr. B - that you had a full
blooded Blood hound dog which you
were so kind as to offer to present to me,
but not having settled on a farm had
no use for him and therefore declined taking
him, & finding Mr. B. fond of hunting
I told him I would write you to present
him this fine dog and he is much
pleased at the idea of getting him -
being a young Bachelor just settling
as he is, a farm on the Bank of
the Mississippi, he is anxious to get
such a guard as your dog - You
mentioned to me that you would like to
get a farm on the Bank of the Mississippi
and Mr. Brown having an accurate
Knowledge of the River lands in both

sites: down as low as the Choctaw line
I have requested him to advise you of
the prospects of geting a suitable place.
for I know of no man on whose judgment
I would sooner rely to select a good
place - I know Mr. - B - to be entirely
unembarrassed by the times - having
managed his affairs snugly and
secured for himself a splendid
Settlement on the Bank of the River
he is now desirous of Stocking it with
negroes fine horses &c - and whilst
Spending his summer months in
Tennessee (his old home) he wishes
to purchase a few negroes to add to
his present Stock, specially for the settlement
of his River tract - & being fond of fine
blooded horses I have recommended yours
& the Genl's stock as the best in the State
and think it likely he will make a purchase
of you. - any attention shewn my friend Mr. B.
will be conferred on a gentleman

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with whom you cannot fail to be
much pleased – with my kindest regards
to my good friend Genl. J. & your family

I am dear sir with much
sincerity yours truly

Jno. C. McLemore

Mr. Andrew Jackson Junr.
Hermitage

Politeness of
Mr. Brown

London July 8: 1837

Dear Sir:

It is with heart-felt pleasure I have learned by our papers that your health has improved since you were released from the labors of public life. May years of health and happiness be before you at the Hermitage.

But though in retirement, you will ever belong to your country. You have the highest claims indeed to be exempt from the daily toil you endured so long for her benefit and glory; but may she not occasionally call upon you for assistance?

Congress is to assemble under the state of things produced by the suspension of specie payments. Will the bank party be allowed to prevail in that body? Will those be suffered to triumph who, seeing that they could not rule, have sought to ruin?

To my view, nothing would be so

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likely to rouse our people as something from you suited to the times; something that would again and impressive-ly put before your country your sentiments on the now absorbing subjects.

It might come out in any form you would choose, and could not fail, in my humble opinion, to do immense good, rallying new strength round the administration, which, doubtless, will put itself against the projects of the bank party.

I will say no more. It will be for you to decide. I have had proofs enough of your kindness to be sure that you will at least excuse the free-dom of my suggestion.

It is too soon in the new reign to say any thing on English affairs. The young Queen has fully, as you see, launched herself off among the whigs. This gives them great advantages in the approaching election, on the issue of which every thing will depend touching the course and policy of this nation. As long as I may remain in England I design, under the hope that it may not be unacceptable to you, occasionally to

drop you a letter. I will write after the new parlia=
ment comes in.

The Smithsonian business which through your confidence I have in hand, goes on favorably. I dare not say when it will be finished but hope within the present year. All that I can now say is, that I continue to urge it forward as much as possible and that at present I am in full expec=
tation of a successful issue.

I have no access to the members of this government, but from what I last caught from our minister, Mr Stevenson, I fear that there is but little prospect of justice for us on the slave question.

I remain dear Sir
with the highest
respect, always your
faithful friend,
Richard Rush.

General Jackson.

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Hermitage July 9th 1837.

My dear Mr Blair,

I have received your very interesting letter of the 25th ultimo in answer to all my previous letters, and it is a great gratification to me, that they are considered worthy of deliberation, and are consonant to the views of the President — I have much anxiety that the Executive may triumph over the treachery of the corrupt combination of the Deposit Banks, to embarrass & disgrace our Government, and injure our national character both abroad, at home, and destroy our national credit. Now is the time to seperate the Government from all Banks — receive & disburse the revenue in nothing but gold & silver coin, and the circulation of our coin thro all public disbursements, will regulate the currency forever hereafter, keep the Government free from all embarrassments, whilst it leaves the commercial community to trade upon its own capital, and the Banks to accommodate it with such exchange & credit, as best suits their own interests — both being money making concerns, devoid of patriotism, looking alone to their own interests, regardless of all others — it has been & ever will be a curse to the Government to have any entanglement, or interest with either, more than a general superintending care of all — but the commercial community hitherto, has been fostered by the Government to the great injury of the labour of the country

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until the mercantile aristocracy combined with the Banks have assumed the right to controle & manage the government as their particular interest requires, regardless of the rights of the great Democracy of numbers, who they believe ought to be, & they are determined that they shall be, hewers of wood & drawers of waters for them. I repeat I am proud to see the firm & noble stand taken by the Execu-tive government on this occasion - the people are with it, & will support it triumphantly.

The history of the world never has recorded, such base treachery & perfidy, as has been committed by the Deposit Banks against the Government and purely with the view of gratifying Biddle & the Barings, and by suspension of specie pay-ments degrade, embarrass, & ruin, if they could their own country, for the selfish view of making large profits by throwing millions of depreciated paper upon the people selling their specie at large premiums, and buying up their own paper at discounts of from 25 to 50 percent, and now looking forward to be indulged in these speculations for years, before they resume specie payments - All Banks who have dishonored the Govern-ment drafts ought to be sued forthwith - This would compell them to keep their specie, and to obtain indulgence, would forthwith resume specie payments, where they are really solvent

and-

and where insolvent they are cruel to the public and are unjust to the people to permit them to deluge the community with a depreciated paper they never can redeem — nothing therefore should be left undone by the Government that has a tendency to relieve the people from this swindling system of the Banks.

The Executive must be wide awake, lest some of his professed friends may, from sel-fish ends, lead him astray. I have just seen & read Genl Hamilton's [illegible] letter — such men ought to be guarded against — whilst he professes great forbearance, you can see the character of Jesuitas fully developed by him — He is for the recharter of Biddle's Bank — his whole feelings are foreign to the interest of his own country, and therefore as he himself is the representative of large foreign capital invested in his South Carolina Banks, he is willing cordially to fraternise with his friend & brother, N. B. in interest — and as there has been an attempt by the Bank of England & Biddle to form an alliance, Mr Hamilton is willing to foreign capital to become a partner & form a holy alliance in America by which the whole monetary system of Europe & America can be wielded by these Banks, and our country ruled by them — the Genl, I see, has not forgotten his [illegible] — I have no doubt but the Banks have agents all over our country. The Govern-ment —

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Government must now seperate from them
~~[illegible]~~ or rest assured it never can have other.
The Banks are fast corrupting the people &
will ere long, if not checked in their paper
credit systems, wield the country to their
own destruction & that of our republican
institutions, but remember I never
despair of the republic. I have great confi-
-dence in the Executive that he will go
through with energy and he will have a
glorious triumph of principle over the
aristocracy & put its rule down forever.
but to do this the Government must col-
-lect its duties in gold & silver coin, and
agreeable to the constitution, receive nothing
else, ought to do nothing else for if the
merchants are draining our country of
specie, they ought to be compelled to
bring it back on dues to the Government
the only sympathy due, is from the Govt.
to a suffering people labouring under
a depreciated paper, thrown upon them by
the Banks in the most treacherous manner
for the benefit of England, its commerce
& manufactories, to the ruin of our home
industry.

I am proud to learn that my review of
judge Whites testimony before Mr Wises committee
meet the approbation of my friends - the judge would
not have made such statement on oath, but he
was taught to believe that his foals hoods & false colouring
-would-

would from my seclusion, pass down to posterity for truth uncontradicted, to the great injury of my fame & that of Mr Van Burens. I owed it alike to myself to expose his wicked & wanton falsehoods, having done it I feel I have done an act of justice to truth, and my friends from every quarter tell me it has proved the judge he is now, where his vote & character if it had been understood would long since have placed him — and I am also informed that it has placed Mr Bell in this District in his true light. Any one of tolerable standing could have beaten him with ease but our knowing ones at Nashville thought it not adviseable to bring out any one — Burton, if he had been called on, would not have come out, & he would have beaten Bell with ease — but the whys, & the wherefores, I cannot understand. I fear that there are too many of our friends deeply interested in the State Banks who did not want the banks exchanges & currency of the people to be improved, & the dangerous consequences to the prosperity of our Republic & consolidation from the recharter of a national Bank. The idea thrown out by Genl Hamilton of relief from the issue of Treasury notes I have heard before from one of our friends — it is a dangerous experiment, it is favouring the paper system, and for whose relief, for benefit of those they to be issued

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surely for the benefit of these very Banks, & none else who
have combined with Biddle & Barings
against the Government & people and
where is the security that if relieved in this
way that they will or can resume specie
payments– These Treasury notes are of
a doubtful constitutional power. I cannot
see the present nor can a real necessity in
time of peace, with a redundant Treasury
justify the measure– and let it
be remembered, the various ways & means taken
during the last war to depreciate the Treasury
notes– will not the speculators adopt the same
plans now– they Banks all profess to be solvent
that the suspension of specie payments were
not from inability, should therefore coerce
them to pay the public deposits they have
first robbed the Treasury & then cry out the
Government is bankrupt. should not the
whigs know that the Government was
not bankrupt, & that for the robbery they should
pay the penalty in gold & silver coin, get
it where they may. I should regret very much
to see an Executive recommendation for
for relief by an issue of Treasury notes–
if made, it should be the voluntary act of
congress, for if recommended by the Executive you will
see that the whigs will make it a hobby to the
injury of the administration, and I can
see no good reason under the existing state of
–things–

things that any relief should be voluntarily
offered to the Banks - it is the people who
deserve relief from their Shinplasters,
and depreciated paper.

I have with much pleasure presented
my Daughter with your kind congratulations &
that of your amiable wife & daughters you may
all with propriety call her friend she is so in
reality - and desires me to reciprocate for her your
kind wishes & she will look with much anxious
solicitude for your promised visit when it
will add much to her gratification of pre=
senting with her other two pets the fine Son
- he is a fine child - a little croup - affected with
cholic, but grows finely - the other two, Rachel
& Andrew, still recollect you all and very
often speaks of you most affectionately. -

Permit me to assure you, that nothing in
this life will give me so much pleasure
as to see you & your amiable family
at my house next summer to spend a
month with me - it will I am sure restore
me to health if I can survive the winter
but die or live I shall expect the perfor=
mance of this promised visit. It will
be approved by the living and smiled
upon by the dead - present my self, my
son, Sarah & the dear little ones kind regards
with that of Col Earle to your amiable family
and accept of my kind benediction for your
happiness

P.S. I have received your [illegible] before [illegible] and the
[illegible]

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and that of your family both here & hereafter

I am just got able to ride over my farm
our spring was dry, cold, & backward - my cotton
seed lay eight weeks in the earth without coming
or vegetating, & then the rain fell with warm
weather succeeding, and I have never seen
a more rapid vegetation - since we have had
& the grass raising with the cotton & corn
the excessive rains stopping our plough & hoe
given the farmers, the most industrious, as
much as could be done to conquer the grass
& save the crops - mine, tho large, has been
well worked & now safe, but my wheat harvest
which if we have fair weather will be
safe in the course of this week and then
When you visit me next summer you
will find, as in times of [illegible] full [illegible]
& barnes - I have 150 acres of fine oats ready for
the cradel, & 275 acres of corn that [illegible]
well - thus much I have said that you may
be assured when you visit me that we will be
able to give you at least plenty of good milk
& butter & good mutton -

Please present me kindly to the President
and all the heads of Departments & their families
in which my household cordially joins. Say to
Kendal that I have just rec^d from Lexington
Kentucky, my reward of judge [illegible] testimony
with his letter [illegible] reply to [illegible]
[illegible] - I think the judge & [illegible]
both buried in the same tomb - say to [illegible]
woodbury I have just rec^d & read with pleasure
his confidential letter of june 28th - and may
the choicest blessings of heaven be yours [illegible]

F. P. Blair Esqr - friend Andrew Jackson

free Andrew Jackson

[illegible] Hermitage Ten. 10th July

To F. P. Blair Esqr

Washington City

D. Columbia

1837 July 9th

Separation of Bank & State

pledge [illegible]

Bill [illegible]

Congress [illegible]

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Richmond Va. July 11. 1837.

My dear Sir

I have been long desirous of writing to you, but have been deterred by the reflection, that having nothing of peculiar interest or importance to communicate, I should scarcely be excusable for an intrusion upon you of that which you might well be assured of already, the continuance of my deep respect, and warmest ~~wishes~~ recol=lections. — On account of your serious indisposition, & of the inclemency of the season, when I last saw you, I did not anticipate your departure from Washington at so early a time; but hoped that I should again have the gratification of visiting you before your journey westward. My disappointment in this hope has been fully shared by my family; for believe me my dear Sir, there are warm feelings towards you in the bosom of every member of it. A striking proof of this was given this morning by Mrs Daniel, when upon my handing to her the paper containing the conclusion of your animadver=sions upon Judge White's testimony, she observed, "Bless "General Jackson, - I entertain with respect to him very much

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"the sentiment expressed by Decatur in relation to his Country:—
"May he always be in the right—but right or wrong, may he
"prevail over his enemies".— I replied that with all the partiality
with which I had been charged, and much of which I was free to
acknowledge, she must excuse me for stopping short of the entire
length to which she had gone. — By the by it has been
your expose above mentioned (the whole of which I obtained
this morning only,) which has immediately prompted this
trespass upon your privacy. The statement of Judge White
before the Committee, characterized as it was by strained
surmises, and by conclusions palpably deducible from his
own suspicions and disappointments; carried to my view,
its ~~own~~ condemnation written upon its face. But you have
stamped upon it the deeper condemnation which is
drawn from ~~the false~~ assertions and suppressions now
clearly established, to be untrue and necessarily known by their author
or promulger to have been inconsistent with truth. I can
scarcely conceive of any thing more lamentable or humiliating for
poor human nature, than have been the seduction, the apos-
-tacy, and the fall of this weak old man. His fate however,
the reckless insensibility and promptitude with which he
was abandonned for another, supposed to be a more available
instrument for the promotion of selfish designs; ought to furnish
an impressive lesson for the future. But what degree of
odium is due to those who could unscrupulously sacri-
-fice to their cold blooded and corrupt calculations, all
the valuable fruits of a long life? — The Bank party

my dear General in the midst of their revived hopes arising out of the existing difficulties about money, find it convenient, or think it important, to continue their abuse of yourself and your measures. They ascribe to you the enormous and unexampled power of having embarrassed the whole world. They insist that you have accumulated all the precious metals from Europe, whilst their own inconsistent declarations and the conduct of the numerous Banks, go to shew that there is no Specie or very little, in the Country.

Amidst all their absurdity and dishonesty, these men seem to keep one object steadily in contemplation, and that is, to establish it as an axiom, that there can be no system of government, or no practically successful one, whose operations do not depend upon and are sustained by a Bank. This position if true, is indeed a melancholy development: for experience satisfies me, and ought to have proven to the world, that from the Banking system, corruption, indiscreet speculation, great inequalities in society, rapid and calamitous mutations in property, constant excitement and agitation are inseparable:— that it is incompatible wholly, with simplicity in living, general social integrity, stability and liberty, the only real blessings of human life. The existing embarrassments in the Country I cannot but regard as the regular effects of Banking, and my hope is, that instead of adopting the delusive project of seeking relief from these embarrassments in an extension of Banking, the people will insist on lopping away those bloated and morbid deformities from the body politic.— A Bank of the U. States as a discounting bank, I never would have tolerated, even if the language of the Constitution were explicit in authorising

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it; for as a discounting or lending institution it must necessarily, either from design or mismanagement, become an engine of abuse. In the States, if they will have Banks, there should be not more than a single one to each; and these should be restricted in loans and in circulation, to three times their specie capital at farthest; and this under high criminal sanctions: Moreover the governments (not as Stockholders, for I would have no pecuniary connection between government & the Banks) should have a decided control in their management. I know that Merchants Stockholders and Speculators, will cry aloud against such checks: but why is this? Solely because by such restrictions some limit is imposed upon their extravagant calculations of profit. But lawgivers should look to higher considerations; the lasting good of the great body of the people. — I did not my dear Sir when I commenced, intend to fatigue you as I have been doing with political disquisitions: let me cut them short therefore; and conclude with expressing my fervent wishes that you may still enjoy many years of comfortable health — of unabating attachment and sympathy from numerous friends; and of the higher gratification flowing from reflecting upon a life faithfully devoted to your country. I must be permitted however if my very amiable and engaging acquaintance Mrs Jackson [is] with you, to express thro' you the lively and pleasing impression retained of her society in Washington: and thro' the same mean to tender my compliments to Mrs Jackson & Major Donelson — your friend most truly

P. V. Daniel

Alexandria 16 July 1837

Jineral Andrew Jackson

My dear sir

I have seen the old fedrals of new england selabrate the 4 day of july our national birth day by burning the effigy of the immortal Jefferson if thay have caled the master of the house belzebub how much more his house hold me sea those days pased away and sea allmost the whole american peaople willing to do him justice if thay shard remond Jefferson for all the servicies he has rendard our common country after burning his effigy and abuseing him in every way that was pos able will not Jen Jackson be sure of his renoun who has done as much for his country and has been slandard more did I say he had done as much for his country as Jefferson yes I did he has filed the measure of his countrys glory both in the cabinet and in the field he has finished his career and has kept the faith and he shall surly receive his renound the time is near at hand when Bards shall sing in verse and ryme ~~Jen~~ Jacksons greatness to the end of time

his golden rules thay will be gavernd by

thay are sacred truths or proffecy

I inclose to you a song I wrote and sung this 4 of July caled the hero at the her-mitage my friends got the same printed I take the liberty sending the within to you will you have the goodness to excuse me for the liberty I have taken in writing you this letter and inclosing the within verses I have written a song and sung the same on the 8 of Janary for a number years past it is a day that never aught to be forgotten

210855

by every true american I am one of Jeffersons
warm supporters and have kep the faith all ways
and have been a warm friend to General Jackson
and his mesures but as you are not aquainted with
me I beg leave to refer you to the Albany Argus
of the 20 of September the seme weakly paper
of 1836 the Editor in speaking of the nomina
tion of the county of Jefferson takes acion to
to speak of my son George who was nomanated
for coroner and also of me as an old Demacratt
or one of the Patriarchs of the Democracy of Jeffer
son county I am about to git some of my
Jacksons songs printed and I beg the previ
lege of inclosing some of them to you they
have been a source of great deal of pleasure
to me and our warm hated friends to sing the
acts and virtues of our beloved Jackson
his like is not upon earth well might Jeffer
son say that he is more of the roman than
any other man the like we never shall see again
I have not a doubt but that van buren will
cary out your mesures in full if elected and I
have not the least doubt but he will be elected
the second term I hope that the Hon= thomas
H Benton will be the nex man after van
buren he is another of the roman blood
he is capable fear less and honest he can
not be flattered he can not be drane with
such men an instituseiant one cape I shood
be very happy to have you answer the receite
of this letter if can vinent not with out
I pray god to bless you in all your
relations in life yours most truly
Azariah Watton

Mr. Walton
encloses a poem
– this to be ...

[illegible] N.Y.
July 17

Paid 25

Hon. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Davidson. Co. Te.

20856

Recd. Nashville July 17th 1837 of Genl. Andrew
Jackson the following notes for collection
, or return, on his account (viz.

James Davis note due 25 Decr. 1837 for $338:33
payable to G. Blackwell, and endorsed over by
said Blackwell to R. M. Burton Esqr. and
by said Burton to Genl. Andw. Jackson.
Also G. Blackwell's note due 25th Decr. 1837
for $16.75 and payable to R. M. Burton
and endorsed by said Burton to Genl.
Andw. Jackson

Johnston, Rayburn & Co

20857

Washington July 21. 1837

My dear General

Your last three letters have been received and that one which you left to my dispo: sition was at once delivered. It was duly appreciated. The next I sent your last letter to me, I have made known to your friends and is now read. It has gone the rounds of your friends. The President (who has in the hands of Mr. Forsyth [illegible] taken Major Andrews' House 4 miles from the city for a Summer residence) asked me for it the evening when I rode out to see him to give it another perusal. I had left it with him & the Secretary of the Treasury requested it. But it is such powerful backing for the measures they had re= solved on that it comes now in the act of consultation to inspire fresh spirit like the arrival of the [illegible] at New Orleans. There has been from the before your line the most perfect unanimity in the Admin. in regard to the propriety of a perfect & eternal separation of the Govt and the Banks. It is believed to be the great crowning result of all your measures. I am that it will ultimately restore the currency to the sound basis of the Constitution. If the Govt of the United States returns to the simple & substantial finance doctrines of those who formed the constitution, abandoning absolutely & forever Hamiltonian schemes & corrupt in= novation [illegible] the Govt, the States will not be slow to follow the salutary example. It was

20858

Hamilton's wile appeal to the mercenary motives of the
profligate in Congress propagated through them among the
members of the State Legislatures that led the way to the
State Bank speculations. Many of these Banks were
at first smuggled in, disguised as for instance the Manhattan
as a water Company. & the first Bank in Kentucky
was palmed by Clay upon the people as an
Insurance Company. The people I am persuaded
are ready to follow the lead of the present Chief Magistrate
in abating that greatest of abuses
as they did upon [illegible] of things
But it is requisite that the reformation should be gradual
So many contracts have been made in the swollen
currency - so many debts involving hundreds of millions
that it would unsettle all the property in the country
if the Banks were suddenly destroyed - The reflux of
the tide, must be as gradual as its flow; but if the
Federal Govt perseveres in your policy for twenty
five years it will redeem regenerate & disenthral
the States from every thing like an [illegible]
paper circulation - Banks are reduced, it will be
only such as a large [illegible] for [illegible] though the
mails; and they would do a hard money business in the
way of lending [illegible] like the Scotch Banks paying
a small interest on deposits to the Excise for
certain terms. The use of them to lend on regular interest.
My daughter has still every one of them
a recurrence of Dyspepsia which gives [illegible] has unceasingly
in that malady has reached the lungs of [illegible]

family improved health. I propose to take her on [illegible] to Warrenton Springs - Eliza with [illegible] home to take care of the Globe and watch over my [illegible] adjournment. I shall return myself immediately if I can find my family at the Springs with whom I can trust Elizabeth. She requires some one to restrain ~~[illegible]~~ her, lest her cheerful spirits run away with her health & strength.

You flatter me I think, my dear General, greatly by the affectionate expressions and other evidences of attach:ment for us, that ~~[illegible]~~ pervade your letters. That we have had the happiness ~~retained~~ to enjoy your confidence & affection in a manner so warm, cordial ~~[illegible]~~ by a man who has commanded a greater share of the admiration & love of his country men than any man that ever lived before, will be fame enough for my household. Your letters will be a legacy in my family more prized, than any other acquisition I shall leave behind me.

In our struggle here we have in addition to the old Squad of the disaffected among our friends belonging to U.S. Bank, another set rising up under Whitney's schooling, who will be for a batch of State Banks - It is hard for Whitney to give up his living for the sake of friends - and it will be hard with him to join his persecutors - But it will come to that, I fear. Several who used to despise him begin to talk kindly of him & think, that we can shackle 'm well enough with state banks & a currency of all sorts of [illegible] bits of value, until the question of a national bank can be thrown into the presidential election. I read to Whitney a part of your last letter by way of scaring him. He winced. but kept dark. This perfidious Carthaginian [illegible]. Our best love to Mrs Jackson & the dear little ones - our heartfelt prayers for your health & happiness - our kind remembrance to all.

Yrs affectionately
F. P. Blair

20839

Mr. Blair to [illegible]
[illegible]
August [illegible]
[illegible]
to be forwarded on
private file A.J.

Andrew Jackson Esqr
Hermitage
near Nashville
Tennessee

N. Audley St. July 28th
1837

My dear Sir

The rise, progress, & greatness of the American Empire might afford matter of the most profound & serious contemplation to the Moralist, the Philosopher & the Statesman —

I shall not touch upon more than one & that a most pleasing & interesting topic of observation, in introducing the main object of this letter — That topic is, the disposition to Peace, to moderation, & to peaceful counsels which have distinguished two of its most eminent warriors - in each of whom, from human frailty, a contrary bias might have been ap=prehended — To this disposition in General Washington to his wisdom, true patriotism, & unselfish ambition the establishment of the

20860

[illegible]

of the American empire is as much indebted as to his success in arms; And it has been most gratifying to every one who wishes well to the United States, to have observed in their late President that every bias of high professional character, every temptation of vain glory for himself or his country has yielded to the sounder ambition of being the Patriot Statesman — From this, his character I have told myself that nothing which had any tendency to promote the happiness of individuals living in social compact, nothing which c^d improve the civilization or exalt the moral & political estimation of his country, w^d appear to him unde=
=serving of earnest attention — Your own high testimony to his disposition & conduct has confirmed this expectation — Nor I will not undervalue the object of the inclosed paper so far as to think that its claim upon reason, patriotism, & humanity.

depends at all upon the more or less of ability [not]
with which it may be used — If it does not speak
"Trumpet-tongued" for itself, no words can give
the sense of Hearing to the "Deaf Adder." —

It has been said by philosophical Statesmen
that He who caused a blade of Corn to grow, where
none grew before, was a benefactor to his Country,
& to mankind — How much easier of proof is it,
that He who prevents the misery & public incident
to a single death, sacrificed in such, is a
true Christian, & a true Patriot, saving his fellow-
subjects from misery, & exalting the moral feelings
& the moral greatness of his Country — Perhaps
no State by its laws, or Individual by his exertions
ever stood in similar circumstances, of power
to effect this, which y^e late President actually
possesses — God grant that He may have
inclination & energy to use it & may long

20861

live to contemplate the imperishable monu=ment, which he will thus, [illegible] of his country, have founded for himself —

P.S. On the verge of 80 one is tempted to take liberties, of which the motive cannot be misinterpreted; & of which the object is, [illegible] — Still it is a liberty, & also a [illegible] one, which I am taking in troubling you with my suggestions; & perhaps it is something of more than a liberty — an unwarrantable presumption, that I venture to let you, take my ideas with you across the Atlantic —

I must however rely upon your kindness & will, only further beg you to accept the assurance of those sentiments with which I am

my dear Sir

Truly Y. friend & Serv. Clarendon

Morris Town Morris Co. N.J.
July 22d. 1837.

Honored Sir

I embrace with pleasure this opportunity of addressing one whom I esteem as the preserver of the Constitution and the defender of the rights of the people and one whom my fellow citizens will ever regard with the emotions of love and friendship — Your administration, Sir, has been one unexampled for prosperity, since that time when the suffrages of the people first called you to occupy the presidential chair. Peace, Prosperity & Happiness have reigned through the land although your reputation has been formerly and is yet scandalised by a scandalous party still one jot or tittle can never be extracted from your merited and transcendent fame — but your name shall ever be classed with Columbia's most distinguished sons — and as it is related of the heroic and patriotic Washington shall ever live upon the brightest page of the historian and be remembered with the strongest emotions of gratitude by those whom you have contributed to make happy and now, Sir, waving your honorable repu-

20862

tation and the esteem in which you are
held by your Countrymen — I would refer
you to that time when you attended by
the writer of this letter travelled from Phil-
adelphia to New York you then remarked that
it was your custom to reward with some
present those who were your namesakes - and,
Sir, with generosity becoming a great and
distinguished man you requested me to
put you in mind of your promise if ever it
should pass your mind - my reason for soliciting
you to fulfil your promise is that I may have a
token of remembrance from your excellency - Since Sir,
that you have exchanged the trouble of a public
life for the happiness of retirement - I trust that
the remaining portion of your life which you
have resolved to spend remote from public business
may be as happy as your public life has been
honourable —

Andrew Jackson Drake.

Andrew Jackson Drake
1837

Unimportant

Hon Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Tennessee

MORRIS[illegible] N.J.
11

-private-

Hermitage July 23rd 1837-

My dear Sir,

I have just recieved the Globe of the 13th & am pleased to discover from it & other papers that the Democracy are uniting upon the plan of seperating the Government from corporations of all kinds, and to collect the revenue, keep & disburse it by their own agents - this alone can secure safety to our revenue, and controle over issues of paper by the State Banks. The revenue reduced to the real wants of the Government, payable in gold & silver coin - no credits, to be desbursed by the Govt. in gold & silver, will give us an undeviating metalic currency, prevent hereafter overtrading, and give prosperity to all branches of business - whilst the Banks & the commercial community will be left to manage their exchanges, & all matters between them in their own way - I hope & trust that the whole democracy of the whole union will unite in adopting these measures and the democracy of numbers will never have another contest with the aristocracy of the few & their paper credit system upon which they at present rely to rule the country ~~[illegible]~~.

I hope no treasury notes will be issued - the Treasury drafts upon actual deposits is constitutional, and

20864

does not partake of paper credit as Treasury notes which are subject to depreciation by the merchants & Banks, & Shavers & Brokers & will be, if issued, and the Government cannot avoid the different must be with treasury drafts drawn upon actual deposits, and from the conduct of the Banks & the merchants they deserve no favors from the government which they have attempted to disgrace, and to destroy its credit, both at home, & abroad. it is the great working class that deserves the protection from the frauds of the Banks throwing upon them a mass of their plastered & depreciated paper, & withholding from them the specie which their notes call for - This is the injury that ought to be redressed & if congress fails to do it, by coercing the banks to resume specie payments, the people will see to it, I assure you.

Judge White, you will see in the last Union, has come forth with his reply, you will see the Editorial remark upon it - his theme now is the Treasury order - he is in a dilemma again - if he viewed it as a violation of law when deposing before the committee - being sworn to tell the whole truth, & being interrogated if he knew any acts in the heads of the Executive departments, in ~~[illegible]~~ not revealing this act in his opinion so illegal, & in open violation of law, he has perjured himself - I leave this

matter -

see the journal of the committee—

matters now to be handled by you, & Mr Woodbury
& some friend of the President. It is a
weak & miserable, & worse than childish pro=
=duction— he found the Herring case had
prostrated him, and the O'Brian family's
credit destroyed, & he now after making Mr
Huntsman letter to me, my reply, & his
letter to Huntsman returning the letters,
part of his affidavit by which he confirms
the truth of Huntsman statement on
his oath, but now he changes it to Knoxville# — What
individual can believe the judge hereafter
when on oath, but I turn him over to
y[ou] & others to expose his ignorance &
de[pr]avity.

Our young friend at the very
cross grows finely & appears to thrive on
crying, our other two are in fine health
& Andrew grows finely — he is now a hardy
sun burnt fine looking fellow — they both
often speak of you & Mrs Blair & Eliza —
Sarah is quite recovered & Col. Earl & Mr
Andrew well — Major A. J. Donelson &
his little ones are well — and all join
in kind salutations to you & young
& to the President & heads of Departments
& family — with our kind regards to Mrs
Jones & say to her that her godson is well
& is a boy of fine promise — in haste yr
friend

F. P. Blair Esqr — Andrew Jackson

20865

Private

Francis P. Blair Esqr

Washington

D. Columbia

Free Andrew Jackson

NASH
JUL
26
T.

Francis P. Blair Esqr.
Washington
District Columbia

July 23/37

Gen Jackson

20866

Manayunk, Pa. July 24. 1837.

Genl. Jackson,

D. Sir,

May you enjoy health, happiness and all prosperity, and long be spared to witness the rising glory of our Country, to which you have greatly contributed in the field, in the Councils of the nation, and in the highest honor which a grateful people could confer. Pardon this expression of sincere desire and profound respect. The occasion which permits me the pleasure of thus expressing myself, I acknowledge is selfish — but the heart is sincere.

I have long desired to be possessor of an autograph line, with your signature, from your pen — to complete a small collection of Autographs of distinguished men, designed only for the eye of my family and private friends, and confident in the hope that you will not only pardon the liberty which I take, but also assure me of your kindness, by condescending to reply, I venture thus to trespass a moment upon your time. My sin-

20867

ple request is before you — and with the renewed assurance of my best wishes, I subscribe,

With sentiments of the highest respect,

Your Mo. Obt. &c.

Frederick Freeman,

Rector of St. David's Church,

Manayunk, Pa.

MANAYUNK
JULY 24
PA.

FREE

Andrew Jackson Esq.

Hermitage,

Nashville,

Tennessee.

Lancaster Waxhaws South Carolina
July 24th 1837

Genrl Andrew-Jackson

Dear Sir as I live in the
Neighbourhood of Some of your relations
and his the honour of being so Situated myself
and feeling Assured that you have Still
A Desire to hear from us I Drop you these
Lines to enform you that we are all well
as you are now release honnorably from
publick Duties although your Age and the
Distance are obsticals Sufficiant perhaps that
may prevent you from visiting your Native
Soil yett I assure you their is nothing I
Cann Conceive would gratify your Waxhaw
friends More then your personall Appearence
among us — but if you cannott Vist us be
So kind as to rite to me as soon as you
receive these Lines and enform me respecting
your helth if it is restord — trusting that
the Almighty will protect you from Danger
and Difficultys I Subscribe myelf your truly

20869

Saml Faulkner

108

Wm Faulkner
So Carolina - 4.9

Genl Andrew Jackson

Nashville Tennesee

Lancaster C.H. Sca
July 22

6

Bedford Springs, Pa, 28 July 1837.

Dear General,

I should have written to you sooner, but had nothing to communicate of the least importance. This reason shall no longer prevent me from performing an act of duty so grateful to my own feelings.

I watched your progress to Tennessee with the deepest solicitude & now rejoice to know that your health has so greatly improved. I ardently hope you may yet outlive the slanders of your political enemies. In regard to your fame, we shall hear the voice of posterity in a few short years; and it will be nearly unanimous.

I have been on a visit to the Western Counties of this State for the purpose of seeing my relations. From my observation, I believe, that with the exception of the City of

20872.

Pittsburg, the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks has, in this region, aided rather than injured the cause of Democracy. Much now depends upon the conduct of Mr. Van Buren. I have been asked fifty times by political friends since I left home, whether he possessed sufficient firmness & energy of character for the station which he now occupies. His refusal to convene Congress, - and his change of resolution so immediately after, doubtless for good reason, but without assigning any cause for it in his proclamation, have made rather an unfavorable impression upon some of our friends. They say the old General would not have acted thus.

Should the President decline taking the responsibility of recommending decided measures to Congress, as his enemies predict, it will be fatal to his popularity in this State. If on the other hand, he should come out boldly & decidedly against the employment of any Bank, whether State or National, as the fiscal agent of the Government in collecting & disbursing the

public revenue, and propose Treasury agencies at proper points for this purpose, he will place himself on elevated ground. For my own part I have entire confidence in his firmness; but this quality of his character will be put to the test at the meeting of Congress. It will then, I trust, be made manifest that he is worthy of being your successor.

It is mortifying to observe what a powerful influence the Bank of the United States exerts over the minds of those who consider themselves the well born & the well bred of the land. At this Western place there are but few who are not its advocates & who would not hail its re-charter by Congress as a sovereign panacea for all our political evils. Many believe, or affect to believe, that the public deposits will be restored to it immediately after the meeting of Congress. It is among the hard handed & honest farmers & mechanicks of the Country that the opposition to this Institution & to a monied aristocracy prevails.

Our crops in Pennsylvania, although unpromising in the

20873

Spring, may be called good; although I do not think that the wheat will equal an average crop. Still we have great reason to be thankful that it has turned out so well.

I still cherish the hope of seeing you once more; though at what time I cannot anticipate.

Please to remember me in the kindest terms to Mrs & Mr Jackson & to Major Donelson & believe me ever to be

Your faithful & affectionate friend

General Andrew Jackson.

James Buchanan

1837

via Pittsburg
The Honble Mr
Buchanan's letter
answered

FREE

General Andrew Jackson

at the Hermitage

Tennessee

20874

Aug. 1. 1837

Bank of the Metropolis with A. Jackson Esq

1837 Mch 6	To Balance	1483.79	Mch 6 Ck	1.462.79
May 4.	Cash	50. –	10 "	27. –
	Balance	6. –	May 6 "	50. –
		1.539.79		1.539.79

1837 Aug 1 Balance 6. –

20614

Recd Nashville July 29. 1837 of A. Jackson jr
Fiftyeight Dollars on a/c of mantle piece — Bal
due Twelve dollars

E. A. Bennett

20875

Near Pleasant Hill Haysboro Augt 5th 1837

Gen Jackson will please accept this small ~~prop~~ present
from the grand daughter of Col John H Gibson) aged 13 years)

Tis education forms the mind, ~~Just~~ as
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.

20876

Genl Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Ten

Recpt
C. H. Hemitte
of
A. Jackson
$88

$88
1837

Hermitage August 7th 1837 —

My dear Sir,

Your letters of the 21st & 28th of July last, the last marked private, are both before me. [illegible] I very much regret the mistake Mr Swartwout has made about the [illegible] that it has safely arrived [illegible] but the lateness of the season [illegible] I fear our climate will not prove congenial to its production — but I will, as you have requested, distribute thro our County & make a fair experiment with it. We are now making an experiment with the wheat from Egypt, but either from the manner of a cold spring, or that the climate is unfavourable to its production, its product has not been good this season. We will again try it by sowing in the fall.

Your letter [illegible] July 28th marked private ([illegible]), I have read it with much pleasure, [illegible] satisfaction. I enclose you a [illegible] Hon. James Buchanan, letter, which will give you the feelings of the great Democratic family of Pennsylvania. It may be of use to know them, as they accord with your own views, and I have [illegible] will prove to be the sentiments of the Democracy of the whole union, & I might add of the whole world. All republics are careful for the best [illegible] to separate

20878

church & state, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~, and I am sure we ought, from the experience we have had, to be as careful to separate the government from all connection with Banks — nothing can be more dangerous to a republican government than their corrupting influence — it is more dangerous than combining church & state, I therefore rejoice, that one of the first acts of your administration will be a recommendation to separate the Government from all connection with all Banks — This will secure to the people in due time a metalic currency so far as its labour is concerned, and keep them from the influence or injury by withholding from the government its funds. What situation would we now be in if war was raging with great Britain. This outrageous combination of the Banks to suspend specie payments at this time, evidently for the benefit of a foreign power, ought to admonish us of the [illegible] in peace prepare for war, and to cut all ties between the government & all Banks, and I am sure you will be sustained in this by every republican in the United States, accompanied with a reduction, forthwith, of the Tariff to the wants of the Government and I pledge myself that it will prostrate forever any [illegible] man-

by the collection & disbursements of the revenue in gold & silver coin

on congress who opposes its adoption.
The suspension of specie payments by
the Banks, & the issues of their plasters
~~to take the place of the~~ [illegible]
~~of Specie~~ [illegible] will [illegible] the people to burthen
~~of the~~ people, [illegible] are crying out against
these frauds upon [illegible] the very
where? The [illegible] attempt of the Banks
to rob the Treasury, bankrupt the government
destroy its credit both at home & abroad,
deserves the severest rebuke that this
administration can give them, and
the injury done by the depreciation of their paper
to the whole laboring community, re-
quires that all the energy of the administration
should be put into operation to repair the
injury [illegible]
[illegible] of the Banks to
resume specie payments, or be treated
as insolvent & their paper put out of
circulation - the only power that can
be exercised by the Executive, or Congress,
[illegible] them to pay to the government
its deposits [illegible] & if they refuse, to
[illegible] for them [illegible] this would at once prevent
the people from [illegible] further imposition by
the banks. I have full confidence in
your firmness & will, & you see for
the extent [illegible] put to the test - you
-will-

20874

will I am sure meet it with a noble and
manly firmness, and the people will a-
nobly sustain you in it, [illegible] the course
[illegible] recommendi[ng]
a [illegible] to be assured if
adopted you are [illegible] the real frien[ds]
will [illegible] such a course.

Biddle is in the field, all the state Ban[ks]
have combined with him to resist [illegible] for it would be prejudicial to him
the resumption of specie payments as long as possible
- bank paper is depreciating daily and
Biddle expects to profit by this to
obtain a recharter of his Bank — you
must meet this with firmness, and
coerce the Deposit Banks to resume
specie payments, if they are being [illegible]
the [illegible] of this [illegible] you will
[illegible] they are [illegible] only hope to resume their specie
them, by which they [illegible]
indulgence from the government,
and the only terms on which it only
ought to be granted, as it is the only way
that justice can be obtained for the com[illegible]
munity now groaning under the injuries
the banks have inflicted upon them by
the depreciation of their paper, whilst
the Banks are selling specie at premium
& buying in their paper at [illegible]
from 20 to 25 percent — you will find on
enquiry that in every place where banks are
the brokers are doing good business in selling
specie at a high premium

I have read with attention that part of your letter which relates to my friend Mr H. Toland, and whilst I sympathise with him in his distress I fully appreciate the course you have adopted — and to you and none that will not heart & hand sustain you fully in the execution of the laws, and the faithful admini=stration of the Government agreeable to your own views of your duty to the great democratic majority of this Union. you have long known my creed, no temporising — but a just & fearless execution of the great & responsible trust that the great body of the democratic republicans have reposed in you.

I thank you my friend for your kind solicitude about my health — it is improving slowly, but much checkered — my vision is somewhat impaired, by a defect, without pain, in my right eye, by a white something approach=ing the sight, but I think it is improving from the application of a weak solution of sugar of Lead.

I rejoice to hear of the unanimity of your cabinet — present me kindly to them all & their amiable families, and may God bless you with success, & a triumphant admini=stration — is the fervent prayer of your friend.

My whole family unite with me in kind

20880

salutations to you & your whole household in which Col Earle & Major Donelson and his dear little ones cordially unite — please say to Mrs Forsythe that her good son, practices every thing that good parents have a right to expect, your friend

Andrew Jackson

Martin Van Buren
President U. States —

In[illegible] draft of a
letter to M Van Buren
7th of August 1837 —
A. J.

20881

Baltimore August 17th 1837.

My dear General,

I had the high satisfaction to receive just before I left home, your kind and excellent letter of the 27th of June last; and I should have answered it immediately, but for the fact that the steam boat upon which I was to take passage with all my family, arrived unexpectedly, and threw us all into so much confusion in making our preparations, as totally to prevent me from writing you. I had determined to leave home early, on account of my large family, for fear that the rivers would fall, and I should be driven to make the journey by land, which I feared would be entirely impracticable.. When I received your letter I almost regretted my determination to bring on my family, as it prevented me from complying with your kind invitation. I was anxious also to see you at this particular juncture, and to have conversed freely with you on public affairs. I hope however, you will continue to give me your views fully and confidentially. For I assure you, that from what I can learn of public opinion, your plan for effecting an entire and complete separation between the government and <u>all</u> Banks is at this time decidedly popular. I am greatly in hopes that Mr. VanBuren will recommend this plan to Congress in the forthcoming message. I hope also that you will open your mind freely to me on this or any other subject, which you may have wished to see me upon. –

20882

I have brought with me here, my wife and four children, and also a neighbors daughter, Miss Mary E. Watkins, (who I am to place at school with my eldest daughter), and a nurse for our youngest child, together with lots of luggage; so that you perceive it would have been totally impossible, for me to have performed the journey by land. On account of having so many with me, I continued up the Ohio to Pittsburg—thence took the canal and rail road to Philadelphia, and thence by rail road and steam boat to this place. The trip has been a pleasant one. We got on without accident and in good health. We have seen a fine portion of our country, and the wonderful display of both the power and ingenuity of man, in surmounting every obsticle which was presented in effecting a passage for the canal and rail road through the mountains, is worth the journey, if it was merely to behold them. The various communications now made and in progress, between the Ohio and the sea board, will render transportation so easy cheap and convenient, that I shall not be at all surprised if a large portion of the productions of our country should hereafter take this direction, instead of descending as they have heretofore done the Mississippi. At all events, these works will be of immense value for the defence of the country.—

The triumph gained by our friends in Baltimore, has had an inspiring influence in this section of country. If the whigs had succeeded here, a desperate effort would have followed; but I think they are now much discouraged; and as they find our party strongly inclined to seperate the Government not only from an United States Bank, but also, from all Banks whatever; I think they are becoming alarmed; and that they would ~~would~~ be willing to come to very reasonable terms. The aristocrats having the State Banks generally in their interest, they are nearly as reluctant ~~to part with~~ the influence which they have when connected with the Government, as they were to cut off the connection with the late Bank of the United States. —

I have had many contests on this subject since I left home, and although I find the whigs disposed to heap censure upon you, it is the result of prejudice and ignorance; and I am satisfied that so far as your fame may be connected with the moneyed affairs of the country, you will here after be hailed as the regenerator of a sound currency. I write in the midst of company and interruptions. I beg you to remember me to Maj: Donnelson, Col: Earl and Andrew Jackson Jr. and the families generally. Mrs Fulton joins me in affectionate good wishes for the restoration of your health, and my little son, hopes yet to have the pleasure of seeing you; and, that you may yet have many years of happiness in this life, is the prayer of your friend W. S. Fulton

30883

Genl A. Jackson.

Judge Wm. S. Fulton
Decr. 21st. 1837 - ansd.
22d. 1837 - the answer
requested when read
to be burned. A. J.

Private.

Washington, 8 Augt. 1837.

My dear General:

I transmit to you, enclosed, an extract from a despatch recently received at the Russian Legation in this city from Count Nesselrode, and subsequently communicated, by His Imperial Majesty's Chargé d'affaires, to this Department. This flattering expression of the friendly sentiments entertained for you, personally, by the Chief of a great Empire, cannot but prove grateful to your feelings in your retirement from the duties of public life. It gives me great pleasure to be the medium of communicating them, and to offer to you the assurance of my own fervent wishes for your health and happiness, here and hereafter.

Your sincere friend and obdt. servant,

John Forsyth

Genl. Andrew Jackson.

20884

aug 8th 1837

Russian Ministers friendly expressions towards me & our government & my successor forwarded by Forsyth the Secy of State - for file

From Russian sentiments approved

A Jackson

Department of State

General Andrew Jackson
at the Hermitage
near Nashville [illegible]

WASHINGTON CITY D.C. AUG 8

210885

Dorset (Vt) August 8th 1837.

To Ex President Andrew Jackson.

Revered Sir.

I think too highly of the frankness and urbanity of your disposition to even suspect that you will deem it impertinent in a Lady of retirement among the green hills of Vermont to address you for the purpose of obtaining your signature.—

Vanity does not prompt me thus to come before one, who, but a short time since stood at the head of one of the most powerful nations on the globe, and who now, wreathed with the bright laurels of honor and glory has retired from public life to enjoy in calm serenity the fair haunts of his own delightful hermitage—but there are those in the far off and little state of Vermont whose pulses thrill at the mention of the Great and Good in our Land and the one who addresses you is not the last to remember with gratitude those who have served our country

If you think proper to answer this, and thus give your Autograph you will confer a favour upon one, who wishes that your declining days may be crowned with peace as your past life has been with usefulness.

Yours with respect and honor

Mrs Susan H. Crary.—

20886

Mrs Clarissa H. Clary
Recd 21st August 1834
dated 8th — answered —

Your ~~kind~~ letter of the 8th instant is received — the very kind manner in which you have been pleased to approve of my public conduct, merits as it receives my thanks. The request of my autograph coming as it does, from a lady, cannot be resisted, I therefore comply with your request and am with great respect

yr mo ob. Servt.

A. J.

St Marys County August 8th
1837.

My Dear Sir

I flatter myself with a hope that you will not deem me intrusive in addressing a few lines to you in your retirement the high respect which I entertain'd for you since my first acquaintance with your character, the gratitude which has been cherish'd for your kind attention to my letters & friendly wishes towards has made a deep & lasting impression on my heart, and to receive one line from your hand informing me of your health and happiness would afford me the highest gratification which any occurrance on Earth is capable of imparting — I have been buffeted about on the Sea of adversity and experienced many reverses of fortune, My Brother with whom I resided (& thro whose Wife my last communication to you was made) has removed to Indiana with his family. I am thus deprived of my only friend & support, but am consoled for my loss by receiving information of their growing prosperity in the new home which they have chosen; I am now residing with my youngest Brother who is & has been a warm, active & influential supporter of your friend Mr Van Buren, he talks of moving to Washington to reside & I shall again enjoy the happiness of being reunited to my early friends & connections Mrs Watson & her family — I pray you My Dear Sir to accept my earnest & heartfelt Prayers for a long life & enjoyment of health peace & Prosperity here with a perfect faith & trust in that peace here after which we are promised thro the Blessed Redeemer I remain yours with the utmost respect & the most

20887

perfect esteem your sincere & obliged friend

Eliza C. Rankin

if you should condescend to gratify me so far as to let me hear from you please to direct to me at Leonard Town St Marys County, Maryland

Mrs Rankin —
A. J.

To be answered — thank her for her kind wishes for my health & happiness & sincerely reciprocate her good wishes — but that I cannot flatter myself with much health, it is greatly checkered & I resign cheerfully to the will of providence — A. J.

1837

Washington Aug: 10th 1837

My dear General:

I received your last letter of the 23rd [illegible] by the Globe of [illegible] I have [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] to you for the [illegible] [illegible] as you [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Judge White [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Besides [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] you [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] shall [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] the present [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the political contest [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the cause [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be accompanied with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & abroad. If I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] letters [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] you will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the latter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] you [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with your [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] you [illegible]

20889

When Judge White's letter reached here I was at the Warm[illegible] Springs
with Betsy whose health has not been very good since last [illegible]
Winter. This will account to you for my late notice of it. Indeed when
I saw it I thought it so perfectly contemptible that I had resolved
[illegible] were ashamed of it
almost (as it was evident the opposition [illegible] without allowing it the honor of
to let it sink into oblivion [illegible] I said to that those friends
claiming a notice from your friends [illegible] effect in Tennessee where
that which were calculated to have [illegible] possible
[illegible] connexion [illegible] that the old [illegible]
alone it has any [illegible] but for the [illegible] in relation to yours
in the Union [illegible] a fact for his long [illegible]
pretended to state a fact [illegible] referred to it. I have taken with
design I would not have [illegible] the liberty [illegible] I will never take
whether you can forgive the [illegible] that
I promise you [illegible] but will always consult you
correspondence [illegible] again [illegible] in which
Such a Responsibility [illegible] was
wishing before hand the present case [illegible] because I proper
I thought it wrong to ask your leave [illegible] without your consent
at all, it would only be proper [illegible] in time as [illegible]
[illegible] the merchants [illegible]
What you say of the [illegible] that the currency
[illegible] confidence to say [illegible] to them [illegible] that
write [illegible] They [illegible] ought to be left altogether [illegible] the proper and
[illegible] that [illegible] which the [illegible] & the merchants
it is a [illegible] they [illegible] ought to be left to the Banks [illegible] A gentleman
agreement [illegible] That it ought [illegible] not to the Govt. [illegible] said
[illegible] interested [illegible] was offering his services [illegible] New York, Philad. &
[illegible] opinions to the [illegible] the same language
[illegible] his political [illegible] all had
not [illegible] told me [illegible] with [illegible] you
Baltimore [illegible] perfectly in accordance [illegible] spare the strong
[illegible] that I could not
[illegible] in your [illegible]

— [illegible] touches in which you believe there [illegible] connection
[illegible] the Banks, which are in fact their churches in
which they worship the god of their idolatry. [illegible]
The President & his cabinet are all right. The [illegible]
[illegible] transferring of deposits [illegible] friends [illegible]
perfectly united [illegible] the State [illegible] If we do not [illegible]
[illegible] from [illegible] the [illegible] States [illegible] Tacked [illegible]
hope [illegible] that [illegible] British system [illegible] for its [illegible]
of this [illegible] the present party [illegible] of the country
[illegible] [illegible] the control [illegible]
on the [illegible] of funds! [illegible] authority to
[illegible] all [illegible] of the [illegible] which
[illegible] Hamiltons [illegible] [illegible] which
— [illegible] you not [illegible] aristocracy to [illegible]
which [illegible] [illegible] times.
deceive [illegible] good
adorned the [illegible] the [illegible] spirit —
I [illegible] Blair [illegible] you [illegible]
[illegible] heavy [illegible] soul of [illegible] system [illegible] the arena. She
[illegible] with [illegible] bring you [illegible]
you are [illegible] will make sweet
to blame for making [illegible] from the Hermitage who have never heard it
thanks your voice from the people [illegible] in their cause of the
harmony in the ears of the people [illegible] triumph in their cause of
[illegible] with sounds of triumph [illegible] present but
[illegible] My enemies all go well it will make a bad
the Bank party [illegible] I might have been secure
Set to defeat me as printer. I lose my station by my
by temporizing [illegible] even of [illegible] I cannot stifle the sentiments
[illegible] I shall never regret it — [illegible] the private interests
which animate me in the public contest for the [illegible] some think I would
If I had been more discreet until I got my election, as I would have
would have been good policy for the public interests.

20890

given me ... to ... those ... — But it cannot be —
I cannot [illegible] the [illegible] of an hour. If I could I might pray
the ... my [illegible] ...
Give my ...
I regret to learn that the letter she sent through
[illegible] ... I directed
to ... according to the instructions
it with my own hand ... before we ... sent it with my
other letters to the Post office.
[illegible] ... I am obliged to ...
Tell ... [illegible] who can be calculated
I am ... [illegible] ... as well
... for Polk ... for the public's ... If we
... most of all for the House
... the organization of the House
are ... Sir Andrew
... to ... them
... the children ...
... with them ...
we hope to ...
Affectionately

F. H. [illegible]

Boston August 11th 1837

My dear Sir,

Some time since the President requested me to procure from you a copy of your correspondence with Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, or so much of it as may be in your possession, with the view of having it in readiness to communicate to Congress, if there should be a call for it. Will you do me the favor to inclose it to Washington where I shall be in a few days.

My visit here is partly for health and partly upon business. Until about three weeks ago my health had been very good this summer; but at that time I had an attack similar to that which confined me so long in the winter of 1835-6. Prescribing for myself, I recovered in about a week but remained for some days very weak. Now, I have my usual health.

The Whigs and many of our friends or rather professing friends, talk loudly of a national bank; but the great mass of the democracy stand firm and we are receiving accessions of strength from the farming, mechanic and laboring interests. A steady course, not truckling to Banks or the powers which control them, will carry us triumphantly through.

I trust your health is better than at the date of your last letter. Although your active labors in the cause of your country are over, there is no man whose life is more important at this moment, and none so dear to the friends who have stood by you throughout your public career. Your precepts and opinions will continue to have on the minds of the people greater weight than any thing which can come from other men, and are now more than ever appreciated. — Give my best regards to your son & daughter and to Mrs. Donelson

Your friend Amos Kendall

Gen. Andrew Jackson

16802

91

25

Gen. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Ten.

A. Kendall
answered A. J.

20894

No.

Nashville, August 12th, 1837

Planters' Bank of Tennessee,

Pay to Andrew Jackson or Bearer.

Twenty Nine 20/100 Dollars

$ 29.20 Andrew Jackson

20893

STEREOGRAPH

Sold by W. T. Berry.

London August 12. 1837

Dear Sir:

The Earl of Clarendon, an amiable and excellent nobleman and possessing an accomplished and enlightened mind, endeared himself to me when I was formerly in this country, by his constant liberality and good will towards ours on occasions when either could be manifested, although, I must add, that he is of the conservative or tory party in England – without however taking any active part in politics. During my present visit, I find the same feelings in him towards our country, and experience renewals of the personal kindness I formerly had from him. He has a high respect for your character and has been not an inattentive observer of American events during your administration; which, I am sorry but forced to say, is not very frequently the case with persons of his peculiar position and rank in English society. In my intercourse with him, we have often spoken of you. He is now not far from 80, yet walks all about his country estate, where I have been to see him, and enjoys his friends at table and otherwise as if he were 40 – as I hope, my dear Sir, you may long be able to do. His philanthropic nature and principles lead him to be opposed

20894

to duelling, and he has adopted the opinion that you could prevent it in the United States. The plan he has in view is contained ~~is contained~~ on the paper I enclose. I have ventured to intimate my fears to him as to its practicability in the present state of the world, and above all whilst the state of manners in Europe keeps the custom up; but I feel sure that you will receive kindly whatever comes with such good intentions and from so pure a source. I have also enclosed his letter to me, as in part explanatory of his opinions. It is not his wish that his plan should be published, but I take pleasure in transmitting it, if for no other reason than that it enables me to write to you again so soon after my letter of last month.

The English elections are nearly over, with a gain, as far as yet known, to the conservative strength.

But this and every thing else abroad, must now be lost sight of with Americans in the peculiar interest of our own public affairs. At this foreign point I hear so much and exclusively of the bank's power, and its English connexions and our

travelling whigs join in making such a clamor about what it is to do when the extra session of congress assembles in September, that sometimes I am a little uneasy; but will never seriously believe unless unhappily I should see it come to pass, that our country will consent to bow its neck to so stockjobbing a race. I long to be back again for the mere sake of contributing my mite towards the resolute contest that must be waged against it in every shape and form.

Sincerely hoping that this may find you in good health, I remain, dear Sir, with the highest respect, and constant renewals of attachment

Most faithfully yours

Richard Rush.

General Jackson.

20895

Harrisburg, Sept. 16, 1839.

My dear Sir:

I had the good fortune to meet Ol. Todd here a night before last — I think with him, that Pen.^a politics are in a much better condition for the administration, than is supposed generally. Truly, all the men are beaten who stood on both sides. I trust, they are cured of the infirmity. I have resisted the course through-out, far as I could — I feel very sure, a fight in the ring, & to the knife is the means of success. The other side is adopting the policy, common to Judge White at all times, & to Mr. Bell, since their open avowal of his hostility — to fight with all sorts of weapons, & give no quarter: but next to this, to elect petty underlings, who cannot, & will not be, other than subservient. These, & such as these, can be beaten by our party acting in concert in putting forth candidates, and by speaking, & leading, through the press — For a powerful paper, a controle in this and other respects, can be assumed to produce concert. The present is a fair time to establish the paper desired,

20896

and thereby inspire the requisite energy and boldness. Temper is worth much—but fearless energy, much more. I advised open war, and a hurricane, to my friend Crayhead: but he thought he was the better Judge, & safe without drawing party lines. We will agree, I have no doubt, hereafter.

I will do myself the pleasure to call as I go down— disliked to be away at the Election; but my Father is ill, & sent for me to see him once more—& to arrange his affairs—which of course could not be neglected.

Enclose a line to Mrs. J.— which see.

Most affectionately & truly,

[illegible]

J. Catron.

To/ Genl. Jackson.

Hermitage.

judge Catron
Recd 21st august
1837— A. J.

Hermitage August 16th 1837-

My dear Sir,

Your very kind & much esteemed favour of the 24th of July last, has remained too long before me unacknowledged. It is truly grateful to me to learn the unanimity of the President & Cabinet on the important question of a seperation of the Government from all Banks, and receiving the public dues in nothing but gold & silver coin, & disbursing the same to meet all demands upon the treasury - this will regulate the currency & give us at once a metalic currency to cover the labourer of the country. The Banks all having forfeighted their charters the condition, at once, ought to be imposed upon them as a condition of their renewal, that they should issue no note under ten, & in one year under twenty dollars, under pain of forfeighture - and forthwith to be coerced to resume specie payments for all notes under fifty dollars, or wind up. The frauds upon the community by bank agents buying up their depreciated notes, at twenty per cent a great discount, is too serious an injury to a virtuous community & so common, to be long borne and justice to the community ~~requires~~ that from the combination in the Banks to suspend specie payments which have thrown upon the community a depreciated paper & also of many millions, requires that they should be punished for this wicked combination & fraud-

20898

Before this reaches you, Col Polk will have given you the result of our elections in Tennessee- he acted well his part whilst our leading politicians here, at Nashville, lost every thing by supineness, and temporising- I never knew it fail, but where a tempo=rising policy was adopted it destroyed those who embraced it- had a man who could have met Bell before the people & from the stump exposed truths & things to them, have been brought home to him as he ought, Bell would have been beaten & prostrated- but the field was left open to him & he roamed over the county diffusing his calumnies & lies, and no paper, nor orator, to contradict & inform the people, whilst he was riding constantly all over the county diffusing these slanders & the county was covered by secrete agents electioneering all over it, but I have no fears but in a short time Bell will be as completely prostrate as White- I am told that Bell in his speeches told the people that I had ap=pointed all the postmasters with a view to ensure Mr Van Burens election, when he knew that almost all in his District the his Solicits except the one at Nashville and particularly the one in my neighbour=hood, as his head quarters, & the office a sewer for all his abusive speeches to pass through & its keeper an active partizan

of this, & the Federal Shin plaster party and is of no benefit to the neighbour=hood as they all trade at Nashville & get any letters addressed to them thro the mail there & all my letters & papers addressed thro this office, detains them from me two days, when if addressed to Nashville I would get them a day & some times two days sooner in short, it is no benefit except to Mr Bell & the white whigs & Shin plaster party, to distribute their slanders thro and as I expect it does not pay its own expence, it ought to be shut down. So you may say to Mr Kendall #

We all sincerely regret the indisposition of your dear daughter, but hope for her perfect recovery & that we will have the pleasure to see you all at the Hermitage next summer. We all unite in kind salutations & good wishes to you Mrs Blair Eliza, & all your household & pray for your success as printer to the House, of which we have no doubt if the republican members should be prompt in their attendance. Bell hurryed off to insure his election as Speaker in which I hope he will be disappointed.

May god bless you & yrs. yr friend

F. P. Blair Esqr. Andrew Jackson

20899

but if the p. office is not put down it is to [illegible] a letter to remove the [illegible] the

Free Andrew Jackson

NASHVILLE AUG 22 T.

Francis. P. Blair Esqr.
Washington
City
D. Columbia

Augt 16th 1837

209ad

Huntsville 17th August 1837

My Dear Old Genl—

I have taken the liberty to wright you several letters while you filled the dignified office. The President of the United States, non of which you ever answered, from some cause known to your Self. I have applied to you for office, and for non but such I knew I was qualified to fill from some cause known to your Self I failed in every attempt— while Others known to be your avowed Enemise Politically Speaking — [illegible] made fortunes, and men too. who Never drew a Sword, non rendered any Service in defence of there Country. while I amongst Others of your real tryed friends have been Neglected— my Dear one of your real & Neglected friends— has not changed his Opinion, of you, and your administration of the Government— except a few Exceptions— which, [illegible] I presume you can easily Judge what they are— your Bracking down the United States Bank Is an Act of your life, above the Victory Of Orleans —

20901

did I not suppose that your measure
was filled, with all the Honour and Glory
that a Great Nation could bestow on you
and that you were no longer an
Aspirant for Honour Profit, nor Glory, and
the Hermitage was your Earthly Heaven
I should not, trouble you with a letter

I am no aspirant now for
Office nor could the President of the
United States confer one on me that
I would accept which would cause me
to leave my young family behide me
in Huntsville, to fill any office, except
in defence of the rights of man and
my Country, that will cause me me
I hope so long as I can lift or wield a
Sword — I am poore through misfortune
but-but have a plenty to set out a
decanter of good wine to my friend when
he calls at my Cottage (thank God) —

you before this have seen
the result of the Alabama Elections — you
will see that the State supports you, while
Tennessee has done her best to disgrace you
which I am sorry for and never expected
to see or hear, but so it is —

Should your strenth and health admit

I think, you should Honour Huntsvill and

the County of Madison with a Visit and

all North Alab[a] would be proud

to receive a Visit from Genl Jackson

I should be rejoiced to

see him in my Cottage; introduce him

to my young Wife, and take a

few Glass. of Old Madeira with him

Genl I Was Well and am

and always ~~your~~ was your real friend, and

supoter, from Principle, and hope

I have no cause to change

A. B. Rose

20903-3

Major Rowe to
be answered - A.J.
That when you
consider that the
postmasters are
officers for the be=
=nefit of the people
in defusing in=
=formation - and
that the people re=
=commend the P.M. Genl
the appointment of
those in whom confi=
=dence that they wished
not him but that they
were to be gratified
you will find the
reason why you did
not receive the ap=
=pointment - as
is a government foun=
=ded upon public opi=
=nion - a majority must
rule - A. J.

Hermitage August 20th 1837-

My dear Sir,

Yours of the 11th instant is just to hand & I hasten to reply to it.

I freely pardon you for giving to the public my private letters to which you refer - you have used them in a righteous cause - to expose the falshoods & hypocracy of that arch villain, judge White, who it appears is equally regardless of truth either on oath or otherwise - his object is calumny, and he makes his facts to suit his case - but you have really exposed him in all his deformity to the american people, and he is now loathed by all the honest lovers of truth, and by this time must loath himself, for he must now know that he is viewed by all honest men, as a vile traducer, who will swear to any thing or state any falshood that may gratify his vindictive feelings - he may now be left to the stings of his own conscience - he is used up.

I have confidence that all the republican members will be at their posts and Col Polk will be elected on the first ballot - I think he will get four votes from Tennessee, & with care five - Young Mr Crockett has pledged himself to sustain the administration, this I

20904

-were from Genl Thos. Love, who says he is opposed to a national bank, and will sustain Polk for Speaker — he ought to be seen on his arrival, and prevent the opposition from tampering with him — Bell & his father were very hostile to each other, and I think he will go for Polk for Speaker and you for Printer — Genl Love says he is a stirring good young man, entirely different to what his father was — he has been elected by the Jackson men against a vindictive Whig, & with a little care, can be kept right — I have no doubt but Mr VanBuren converted young Mr Williams from Knoxville, altho the nephew of Judge White —

I agree with you that it would be a death blow to loose the Speaker & the organisation of the House, but still I would not despair of the republic — The recommendation of the President to separate the government from all Banks must be carried by a large majority, and this will demolish the opposition forever and purify the political atmosphere over the whole union — and particularly Tennessee — The Shinplaster party here from all their boasting will not be able to bring on the Senatorial election —

and two years more with news papers
at Franklin, Carthage, & Knoxville, in
adition to the [illegible] now in operation,
will, I have no doubt, change the whole
State - If Bell fails to reach the Speakers
chair now he will be politically dead
in two years - the party is dividing and
will fall to pieces -

We have no news from North Carolina
except as to Hawkins - four from that
State ensures Polks election - I never
despond - but will thank you to give
me the earliest advice of the numbers,
republicans & whig or Federal Shin-
-plaster party - What majority we have. Tory.

Sarah desires me to present her most
affectionately to you, Mrs Blair, and Elisa-
-beth in which Andrew Col Earle and my-
-self cordially unite - say to Mrs Blair
my gratitude to her is due for urging
you to unrobe the little judge - our
two youngest children have been quite
ill, but are better - Rachel desires her love
to you all, she has still a very lively recol-
-lection of you all & often enquires when
you will be here - with my prayers for
your success in all things & for your
continued energy to lash the whiggs - no
temporising, I remain sincerely

yr friend Andrew Jackson

F. P. Blair Esqr

20905

J. P. Blair Esqr
Washington

August 20th 1837
[illegible]

Greeneville Tennessee 23 August 1837

Dear Sir,

I am asking the President of the United States to appoint me Marshal of East Tennessee, when Mr Lyons term expires— In doing so I am complying with the wishes of some of my friends in this part of the State, who think there are reasons why the present Marshal should not be continued— I have but few personal friends, or political, who will be in Congress from this part of the State, to intercede for me, Judge White our Senator and Genl Carter, who represents this District, knows me to be their political enemy, since they have deserted the Democratick republican ranks and gone over to the oposition, and I believe charges to my account, in part, their lack of success in Greene County, and I cannot ask their assistance

You can see by the Vote of this County for Governor that we are not willing to be ranked with the oposition to the present administration. Col. A. McClellan, who is elected in the adjoining District is my personal and political friend we have gained one atleast in this part of the State—

The object of this communication is, if from the partial acquantance you formed with me, while passing last year through this part of the State, to the hermitage, inconnection with what you may learn of my qualifycations and character, from a few friends who will perhaps write to you on this subject, you should feel at liberty to recommend me to fill that office it will be esteemed as a particular favour, and gratfully acknowledged by me. I will Just add (as you know but little of me) that I am a native of East Tennessee, a Son of a Republican who fought during our first struggle for liberty, I have endeavoured to support, and defend this the best of governments both in war and in peace, during the last war, I was in Florida and on the Lakes, and on the ever memorable 8th of January, I was at Mobile bay, Lieut in the 24th Regt of Infantry. I have been elected Sheriff of my County six times in succession, I now am Sheriff

20906 but have a wish to decline taking the appointment again

I am sorry to learn that you continue in bad health, but hope you will live, untill you see Tennessee once more come to her right mind, and freed from Whiteism and all other isms, but republicanism. I am Sir with sentiments of high esteem yours respectfully

Richd. M Woods

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Greenville Tenn
August 24th 1837

Free

Genl Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Davidson County
Tennessee

XXX.

HERMITAGE, August 26, 1837.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of the 11th inst & hasten to reply to it.

I have none of the correspondence between me and the Messrs. Stockton & Stokes on the subject of their claim against the Postmaster's Department—there never was but one written communication from them to me upon this subject. This was by memorial, [and] stated as a grievance that you as Postmaster [General] illegally withheld from them a large sum of money which had been awarded to them by the Solicitor of the Treasury. I fully investigated this case, and found that the items in their account allowed by the Solicitor, remaining unpaid, & which had not been paid by you, were those accounts disallowed by your predicessor, and not having been suspended by you did not come within the submission to the Solicitor; that you had paid all the sums suspended by you, which you considered the only items submitted by the law to the Solicitor; that the other accounts, upon a fair investigation of the facts as claimed, were unjust & a fraud upon the Government, the services as charged never having been performed by Messrs. Stockton & Stokes.

After a full investigation of the whole case, the facts as exhibited on both sides duly examined, I come to the conclusion that the ground taken by you were correct; that the law submitting the case to the Solicitor of the Treasury only embraced the suspended debts by you, which, if my memory serves, were the only accounts then complained of by them as being withheld, and from the law, the suspended accounts were the only accounts referred to the decision of the Solicitor—that the accounts disallowed by your predicessor were for services [which] tho charged, had never been performed, and the testimony exhibited fully sustained you in your assertions. I therefore endorsed my fiat on the memorial of Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, for the reasons stated; and because it appeared that two high officers of the Government had differed upon the construction of the law I could not grant their prayers, & therefore referred them to Congress for relief.

The memorial with the papers accompanying it, with my decision thereon, the substance of which I have stated above, were returned to Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, and were made the basis of a memorial to the Senate, upon which the Senates committee reported, and with which papers, my official act endorsed will be found, and to which I refer you & the President. I have searched and I am sure I have no papers relating thereto.

I rejoice to learn that your health is restored. May it continue to improve until you put all your enemies & calumniators down. The improvements you are making in your Department will be seen, felt and duly appreciated by all candid and honest men, and must ultimately draw from all men a full acknowledgment of your talents and your worth.

My own health is much checkered. I am often affected with violent attacks of headache, as usual pain in my side & want of digestion, but the lancet & the Harrodsburg salts continue to relieve me, and I hope I may get sufficient strength so as to enable me to travel & see my friends at the distance of 150 miles; this will give me amusement & exercise; and I hope I may live to see you at the Hermitage, next summer or spring, where I will insure you a hearty welcome. Present me to the President & heads of Departments and their families respectfully.—*With union, energy & no temporizing the administration will have a triumph; the least temporizing and it is gone.*

My kind regards to your lady & family, in which my household cordially unite; & may you enjoy health & triumph over your calumniators is the wish of

Yr friend ANDREW JACKSON.

AMOS KENDALL, P. M. Gen'l.

Mr Andrew Jackson Jr

1834 To Estate of J. H. Johnson Dr.

Oct.	20.	For. 2 pr. Childrens 75 $1.50			
"	"	1 " do. 25	1	75	
1835 Jany	4.	" 1 " over. Shoes	2	50	
"	5	" 1 " Ficks[?] of Shoes Exchg.	2.	25	
May	26	" 1 " Morocco Boots for Self	6	00	
1836 Sept	30	" 1 " Womes do. " do.	1	75	
1837 July	15	" 2 " Shoes do. do.	2	50	16 75
Aug 25		" 2 " Kid			3 —
					$19.00

Recd payment

Aug. 26 1837 R. L. May (adm

By H. I. Earthman

20908-90

And Jackson Jr.

Acc $16.75

Judge. Smith—
answered 29th August
1837— that if health
permits I will visit
my friends in that
section of which I will
advise them early
in october— the day
& place left to them
but the spring pre=
=ferred by me— A. J.
to be kept on file

Mail

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Tennessee

20910

Judge Smith—
answered 29th August
1837— that if health
permits I will visit
my friends in autum
[illegible] of which I will
advise them early
in october— the day
& place left to them
but the spring pre-
=ferred by me— A.J.
to be kept on file

20910

Washington
6th Septr 1837

My dear Sir

I have attentively considered your plan for raising a volunteer force in Tenessee, and approve it in every particular.

It is very important, that the platoon officers should be efficient and possess the confidence of their men; as it is that the staff officers should command the respect of the former.

After the force is collected in the manner you propose, the organization can be made to conform to the laws of the State of Tenessee, and I take it for granted that the Governor would not refuse to

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commissioned officers on being required by them to do so.

J P 1837

Col: Croghan will be directed to ~~proceed~~ repair to Tenessee to muster the troops into service.

I am very respectfully &
faithfully Your [obt] Servt.

J R Poinsett

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson

40913 -14

Express Mail War Department

PAID 1.50

WASHINGTON CITY D.C. SEP 7

His Excellency / Andrew Jackson,
Hermitage,
Nashville,
Tennessee.

Dennis H

Bonnington Bank
Edinburgh 7th Sept. 1837.

To
General Jackson
President of the United States of America

Sir

I have reason to believe from documents handed down to me from my forefathers, that you are a branch of our family, and this belief has enforced itself more strongly upon me, since reading your Speech on retiring from Office, and I was determined to take the bold step of writing to you, trusting that your answer will confirm the sincere hope I entertain of your being my relative.

The document to which I allude, is in the hand writing of my Grandfather, and states that Christopher Jackson, at an early age, left ~~left~~ his friends to try his fortune abroad, and that in this he succeeded to the utmost extent of his wishes, having settled in Virginia, he there lived in the Plentitude of Respectability and affluence, and two of his sons before the troubles in their native country broke out, came to England, and called twice at my Grand Fathers house in London, but owing to his being in the Country he did not see them, which was a circumstance he regretted all his life.

The Eldest

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The Eldest was singularly active in the Contention which soon after broke out between the two Countries, And by his Activity, and Martial abilities, acquired the Rank of a General Officer in the American service.

He broke into the German Camp at Saratoga, and Maintained his situation there, till the terms of the Convention were entered into and ratified by General Bergoyne, and was then high in estimation with General Washington and the United States.

Now Sir, I entertain the Ambitious hope, that you are this person of whom I have been treating viz. the Son of Christopher Jackson, and consequently a relative of mine, And in the firm and conscientious belief of the Correctness of these assertions, and also from the striking likeness that exists between your Bust and my Grandfathers portrait. I have taken the liberty of writing to you, in the hope of getting an answer which will at once confirm my belief and dissipate every remaining doubt.

And Sir, I beg you will at least honour me so far as to answer my letter, for what increases my anxiety to enquire after my kindred, is that I am the only Male descendant in this country of the Original Stock of the Brother of Christopher Jackson who went to America and the various Vicissitudes of whose life are described

in several letters written by him to his brother. of which I am now possessed. I am now nearly 18 years of age. and I am sure could I establish that I was related to you. it would greatly forward my prospects in the world, and it will be with no small hope and anxiety that I will wait for your Answer.

In the Meantime

I have the honour to be

Sir

your Obedt. Servt.

Robert Jackson

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Robert Jackson-
Edingburgh
cannot be of
the same family
My fathers name
was Andrew- I was
his youngest son
& called for him
A. J.

Duplicate.

Private.

Charleston S.o C.a 7.th Sept.r 1837.

My dear General:

I had the satisfaction about ten days ago to receive the very kind letter of my friend Col: Earl, acquainting me that your health is much improved, and I assure you this pleasing information, made all under my roof very happy. —

I am sorry to inform you, that my private affairs have become somewhat embarrassed but from no fault on my part, for up to the present moment, I can with perfect truth say, I have never exceeded my income. — But while absent abroad, the whole of my property was sold, and the proceeds invested, in Bank and Insurance Stock, and therefore without further explanation, you will understand how critically situated it must be, at a crisis like the present. — I have to request, under these circumstances, you will do me the favor to transmit me to Charleston, a particular letter of introduction to the President Mr. Van Buren, so that should my

Gen.

General Andrew Jackson.

Hermitage,
Near Nashville
West. Tennessee.

private

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affairs require it, my character & services, thro' your valued friendship, may be presented to the President, as one who has a fair, and honorable claim; upon the proper rewards of the Government. — From the first moment, I was presented to you at Fort Jackson in the Creek Nation, up to the present time, I have been your faithful friend. — I have been exposed occasionally to some small temptations, for on my return from Europe, the Honble Henry L. Pinckney, & Judge Colcock, said to me, if you will but espouse the doctrines of Nullification, and give up your friend Genl. Jackson, you will be given high Office. — I treated them & the proposition, with the most indignant contempt. —

With the most respectful, & affectionate Salutations of Mrs. Hayne, & Frances, to yourself, your Son, & daughter, also Col: Donelson, & Col: Earl, in which remembrance I request to be included, I subscribe myself, dear General, your faithful, and affectionate friend.

A. P. Hayne

P. S.

I take leave most respectfully to enclose you a short sketch of my life, written at a time, when it was thought desirable to place me

in the Legislature to serve your cause, & that of our Common Country. — A. H.

A. P. Hayne

20918

Recd & answered
28th Septbr 1837
and letter as requested
enclosed to the Col
to be handed by him
to Mr Van Buren
enclosing a present
[illegible] of his
[illegible] forever –
A. J.

Free
A. O. P. [illegible]

Genl. Andrew Jackson.
[Hermitage]
Nashville.
Tennessee.

Washington Sepr. 9. 1837

My dear General.

You will have seen from the pa=
pers that the Bank influence by agents prevailed
in the House of Reps. [illegible] good
[illegible] friends of Rives & Taliaferro were seized with the
[illegible] that by throwing [illegible] the State
Whigs [illegible] to their standard all the
[illegible] They might bring [illegible] the United States all the
paper issuing people in [illegible] leading politicians and
merchants speculators [illegible] the two great States
that by clubbing [illegible] they would be able
to [illegible] [illegible] of the administration
give the [illegible] to [illegible] with doing
both they design [illegible] being able
the [illegible] both their delegations
to draw off [illegible] each of them
[illegible] in their respective States will have
[illegible] speculators in [illegible] They got together twenty
[illegible] press their [illegible]
[illegible] with the oppo=
sition [illegible] their objects [illegible] Allen [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] though they have different organs
20919 form but one [illegible]

I apprehend That this "Third party" as Gales Calls it will do much to embarrass the glorious issue of the Message - Ritchie as usual you perceive has stepped off the wrong foot. It is the curse of our Cause that the Banks have our Editors & Statesmen or their Brothers or sons in their debt - & the result is that their politics take the color of the Corporations that feed them. They are Cameleons that assume the Complexion of the Substance on which they repose - These worthies in Congress have struck their flag at the Message though true. They have lost at least as much in reputation as I have in money - and as I have got the reputation & those who opposed me of the money have not got it I think I feel quite as well as they do. Talmadge & Rives will begin to feel their troubles most severely when mine are over. My greatest grief was to see many office-hunters (Swartwout) turned out of employment without knowing how they were to get their bread. It was a gloomy time but it will grow bright again. The Globe Office successfully defended never yet an honest cause - [illegible] cration is pregnant [illegible] - And your Adm[illegible] man persecuted for his prin- with proofs that no [illegible] and [illegible] traitors ever easily were fated to rise - On the late occasion, as it was my own triumph long. [illegible] dealt mildly with the [illegible] in this case I have dealt mildly with the apostasy in this case thought it will make the retribution come more heavily

from the hand of the proper – Besides nobody could continue to supply the Second Section but yourself – & so I have left the slow but sure justice of public opinion to overtake & destroy – At a proper time I will not fail to fix the badge upon the culprits that the Kingsman may know them – would you believe it – they made a pretext of the publication of your letters as a justification for my proscription.

My Wife, Betsy, & Frank left me two weeks since for the Red Sulphur Springs – My dear girl is in bad health – pain in the side – evening fever – some cough – & great waste of strength & flesh, are symptoms that fill me with apprehensions. They write however, that she mends much, & this is to me a comfort which cures every wound that can be given by worldly shafts, however poisoned with political venom, or deeply touching upon my pecuniary interests. If the dear innocent is restored to health it will gladden my heart with a joy it never felt before – because never felt such fear.

Present me, dear General, to your beautiful & happy little group, as one who loves them with a kinsman's feeling – Remember me affectionately to Major Donelson, to Andrew & Col. Earl. Mrs Jackson has my best wishes always attending her. I shall I fondly hope have the pleasure of seeing the best friends I have in the world next year at the Hermitage & you shall have the history of the political hypocrites whom you marked before you left here – how many have risen by their false pretences of love for that honesty & honor in you, which they only admired to disparage! That you may long live to distinguish the sterling from the counterfeit, is the prayer of yr. ever aff. friend

F.P. Blair

20930

P.S. I recd your two last kind & welcome letters & should have replied immediately but that I was involved in the printers contest & the members coming in. F.P.B.

F. P. Blair Esqr
answd. Septbr 27
1839 — to be kept in
private file A.J.

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Tenn

Nashville Septr 14th 1837

My dear Sir, Being casually in Nashville yours of the 6th & 7th instant has this moment been received and I hasten to answer by the return of the express mail.

I see by the papers that a call has been made on Kentucky for a Brigade, and also, a call on Alabama - it is also announced that the first batallion of Dragoons have been ordered to Florida & that Col Twiggs in command of one has moved for that place - This force is surely competent with the regulars & other troops, now in the field in Florida to quell all the Indians there.

A Brigade from Tennessee offered in the manner I proposed, who would enroll their own men, for twelve months unless sooner discharged, would be sufficient with the regular force now in Florida, led by Genl Jessup, would be able to subdue the Indians, if they resumed hostilities, before the first of January next - This Brigade could be raised & on its march, in a short -time-

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but be assured that the Governor would, in my opinion, throw every obstacle he could in the way of ~~the ~~ ~~of this~~ raising these volunteers as proposed, and would withold their commissions, to defeat the object; if left to him to commission them. there would be no difficulty of organising the Brigade agreable to the laws of Tennessee, except commissioning them — my old volunteers were commissioned under the act for raising them by the president — and a joint resolution by congress could be passed in a day to authorise it — and let me assure you, that an efficient volunteer corps will not be obtained from Tennessee or any other State where the Governor is to commission them — the field officers will be taken from those already in commission, or elected by the men as the Gov. has offered, being organised into companies, & to have an efficient force, the field officers ought to be selected by the platoon officers who have raised the volunteers, and those platoon officers ought to be designated by the president or some one authorised under him —

upon the above principles my volunteer corps in 1812 was raised & tendered to the U. States, & when called into service, the platoon officers elected the field & staff —

Jos major Genl of the ~~militia~~ having
made the tender & having been accepted
by the president, commanded them
and I have no doubt but this Brigade
would be commanded by Genl Armstrong
who has said to me he would take
the command of them, & under
whom the Brigade would march with
with cheerfulness & safety[?] and he says to me
could be in Florida at Ft Drane by
the 14th of octbr next —

I have therefore determined not
to move in this matter untill I hear
from you in reply to this letter — if
congress will not pass a joint resolution
or law as above aluded to, then the volun=
=teers will have to be raised by requisition
upon the Governor, which I am sure
will not be efficient — if the authority
by law is given to raise them, as I have
suggested, I will gurantee success to the
campaign —

I am in haste very
respectfully yours
Andrew Jackson

The Honble
J. R. Poinsett
Secretary of war.

20923

Rough draft of
a letter to the
Secretary of war
copied & sent
this 14th 1837
A. J.

1837

Hermitage Septr. 15th 1837.

My dear Sir,

It is some time since I had the pleasure to receive a letter from you.

I was on a short visit to Nashville, returned last evening, & to day has been laid up with a violent head ache, which has been increased by the information this evening received, that Allen the Editor of the Madisonian, has plaid the Bell game on you, and has been made public printer by a union of some of our pretended friends with with the opposition - therefore I suppose I may say that you are really Bellised -

On the receipt of the first number of the Madisonian I wrote you to be guarded - I viewed on first sight as the Trojan horse introduced thro the walls of Troy - that it was filled with traitors within & this result proves it - its object is only in part answered - it is intended to divide the republican ranks & give rule to the opposition thro the influence of the Banks, and ultimately in chartering the united States Bank. I have wrote to Mr Van Buren to guard against the treason that is locked up within the

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beast or it will Bellise him on the
next election - write me & give a full
account of this movement - I told my
friends here as soon as I saw Allen a
candidate & that he got 22 votes, that it would
be another Bell (Speakers) business - that
the opposition were only waiting to
get this 22 fast in the harness when the
opposition would unite & elect Allen
remember Bell had only 20, good -
Jackson votes, but succeeded - and if
the prompt proceedings had not taken
place they would have Bellised Col
polk - write me fully - give my res-
pects to polk & grundy & say to them
to write me fully on matters & things.

They opposition are confounded
by the message - the members here, are
waiting for instructions from Clay
& Bell, but many of them say the views
contained in the message please them
well & they will sustain them - The
message as a whole is a good one - you
know I disapprove of the Treasury notes
but the ballance are good - with all our
complements to you & yours, w. those
regrets for the treachery practised upon
I remain your friend

F. P. Blair Esqr - Andrew Jackson

P. S. I pray you to obtain the names of those who voted for you — the ballance must have voted against you, & if I mistake not, some of them will feel the frowns of their constituents upon them. but it is believed here that Mr Rives is at the bottom of getting up this paper — I expect our friends Jackson & Swartwout & c of Newyork & Register Smith of Washington are principles — whether to destroy you I know not, but in time Mr V. B. will feel the weight of it, you will find it is begotten treachery against the real republican party, and it is with a view to have an opposing candidate against Mr V. Buren next Election, note this — yr friend (the Madisonian will not long live with the republicans)

Andrew Jackson

20923'-

Sep. 15th 1837.

Genl Andrew Jackson

F. P. Blair Esqr

Washington

- City -

Sept 15. 1837

Received of Andrew Jackson Jr Esq. Two hundred & Eighty dollars, the same being for our bill of Zinc, furnished in the fall of 1836

Crocker Bro. & Co.

$280.

20924-7

City Washington, Septr 15. 1837

This receipt was enclosed to me by Mrs. Crocker in a letter dated Septr. 11th. 1837 & this day forwarded to Andrew Jackson Jr Esqr. Robt. Mills

Andrew Jackson Jr. Esqr
Hermitage Ten.

Brownsville, 26 Sept 1837—

Dear Genl.

I take much pleasure in introducing to your acquaintance, Major William B Grove, the Representative of this, (Haywood County) in our State Legislature. He is a Gentleman.

Sincerely & respectfully
Yr friend

Blackman Coleman

20928

Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

near

Nashville

20929

Washington
23d Septr 1837

My dear Sir

I have read with attention your letter of the 14th Inst. and concur perfectly in all your views; but upon consulting our friends find, that it will be difficult if not impracticable to get through the house such a resolution as you propose and as I would desire.

Genl. Jesup will have a force of regulars equal to three thousand men at least; but he is so desirous

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of having mounted men from Tennessee
or Kentucky that I resolved if possible
to oblige him. The Brigade offered
from Kentucky was entirely of that
description of force and Genl.
Call was to have commanded it.
I declined the offer, the enormous
expence incurred by the command
of that officer rendered me averse to
confide any more troops to his
charge - I fear therefore there will
be a deficiency of mounted volunteers
and would be glad if one or two

20

companies could be furnished from your State if Officers might be found who were already commissioned - I will not again apply to the Governor -

You know full well the incessant duties of this office and how to excuse short letters.

respectfully your friend

J. R. Poinsett

Genl Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

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Express mail

J. R. Poinsett

WASHINGTON CITY D.C. SEP 23

PAID

75

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Nashville

Tennessee

Private   Hermitage Septr. 27th 1837.

My dear Blair

your letter of the 9th has been read. you will find from my letters that, from the first intimation of the Madesonian being about to be established in washington, I knew the design & the source from which it emenated. These traitors to principles, & party for self agrandisement will meet their reward. Talmage & Rives, have been suspected ever since their movements in the Senate last winter and you must recollect the suspicions against Mr Garland, as being in secrete league with wise & Peyton—no one was ever deceived in Mr Pattons real views—he belonged more to the nullies, & whigs, than the republicans—he is what ~~the~~ Mr [illegible], would call the half breed, politician—I sincerely regret Mr Rives' course, it has already ruined him with the republicans in the west, as far as I have heard opinions expressed, & they have not been few—the chaff will now be winnowed from the republican wheat, & the tares

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plucked up a Quartet, when this republican democracy will be purged & purified, & the people, by their agents, will no more be betrayed, or your sacrificed by un-principled men — I rejoice to see your philosophy, and that bear the unjust treatment with the magnanimity of a pure republican — and I have no doubt but the people of the old dominion will punish their backsliding agents at the polls, and you will live to triumph over them, & be supported at the next election by a triumphant majority of pure republicans, when the people separate the tories from the wheat —

This Modesomeday, the Trojan horse was intended to cut thro the republican wall into the citadel, and by dividing, yield to the Federal Shin plaster party, the entire republican fortress — I think its treason happily has exploded, and its only wound that it will be able to give, is the one which you have felt.

Is it possible that Mr Rives

P.S. where is Major Lewis? [illegible] I have not heard from him for a long time [illegible]

P.S. Mr Ritchie has got again into his former [illegible] he will edge on again, & take the tories as heretofore —

20933-4

as made the silly speech ascribed
to him - if true, it will kill him
stone dead - he is gone, if true, over
to the enemy, & this silly speech
must have been made to notify
the opposition of their new ally -
- do give me a view of the passing
scenes, & how Talmage, Rives, Gordon
&c &c seem to harmonise with their
new allies - White goes with Webster
& Calhoun sustain the message
- be careful of Catiline - he may
be useful, but dont trust him

we all regret that your dear daugh-
=ter has not been well, but we hope she
is perfectly recovered, & that we will
meet you, her, & your amiable
wife next summer at the Her-
=mitage - we all, with Mr Earl, unite
in our best wishes for you, & their
happiness, & believe me your friend

Andrew Jackson

F. P. Blair Esqr-

P.S. I fear I am laid up in dry dock
I have made two efforts to travel
but was obliged to desist - present me
to the President & heads of Departments
& their families - Polk & Grundy are
as silent as death - we hear nothing from them

P.S. Mr. Ritchie has got again into a false position
he will edge in again, & take the tract as heretofore -

20933-4

September 1837 27th

Private

F. P. Blair Esqr

Washington

Washn Oct. 1. 1837

My dear General

Your letters in relation to the movements of the new Bank conservative party are predictions already verified. What you said about their designs on the Printer, as a preliminary attack on the Administration, was made perfectly manifest, before you got through of it. Your second letter marking the transaction as a Bell manœuvre was spoken of by some to whom I showed it as evincing a sagacity which could look deeper into things at the distance of six hundred miles than the penetration of others of our wise ones, with the whole affair under their noses. Every body now perceives that like Bell's plot about Speaker, there was a presidential plot beneath it. The Scheme was, that Rives with Virginia at the head, was to carry off the whole Southern power, it was supposed, would be able to make [illegible] Talmadge with the Bank [illegible] with Whiggery, carry New York [illegible], that would [illegible] leading region. So that party, [illegible] in the money [illegible] of our President a majority [illegible] President Clay, Webster &c. The two together [illegible] the opposition [illegible] and to [illegible] feeling the candidates of the [illegible] would put in [illegible] Say in the [illegible] being [illegible] the first term. [illegible] the case of White was to reach the [illegible] [illegible] like Judge [illegible] power [illegible] he al [illegible] that [illegible] sudden [illegible] The Whigs are willing to take [illegible] President [illegible] Skarecrows. The [illegible] on the terms that he will fall in [illegible] only on the [illegible] him [illegible] He must take his position in the rear of White & Bell. The idea of recognizing [illegible] they are ranked as non-commissioned officers. [illegible] as leaders is not tolerated.

Talmadge is [illegible]

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Col. Benton Leim, Allen Coles (who took a family dinner with me to day) what you said to me about passing events especially in regard to pleasing notes - Benton immediately exclaimed that you were always right - To use his characteristic expression "He does not himself know how right he is. Like a man who is so brave that it costs him nothing of an effort to undertake the boldest achievement the General's mind reaches just conclusions so easily that he scarcely knows the magnitude of the truth which it gives him no labor to arrive at." - Benton then went on to tell us, how he had combatted the treasury note system in the committee & had finally made it a mere borrowing of money (gold & silver) on loan at 6 per ct (or whatever less it could be got for) instead of issuing & reissuing continental paper - His whole argument he said, but an attempt to illustrate what you had laid down in a single line with so much force & truth - So we drank your health as the owner of the continuing principles which were destined to put down the form in which has appeared under "the Paper Dynasty"

I think we are in a fair way to triumph gloriously - The voting will be close, & we may not succeed in Congress, but there is a spirit among our friends that must carry the good cause with irresistible power. The Speeches of the Opposition are evidently cowering - strange, (& though last not least) Calhoun's has carried dismay into the (Benton Walker Buchanan) ranks of your old enemies & the deserters who would have opposed in six months after you retired from the Presidency to hear Calhoun speaking of you as "that great & remarkable man" - "There is now no danger to your Executive power, since the people can withdrawn from its support. So Calhoun no longer danger of its administration, for that there is no danger of its being too popular with the people!!! Could you have

Supposed that Calhoun would have been the boldest & most
decided advocate of Mr Van Buren's first message & that
a thoroughly democratic message & that Rives would have
been the first & most prominent man to oppose it? Truly
ambition excited by the dream of the Presidency is too much
for some men's honesty to withstand - Rives has abandoned
himself to run after a shadow - He is now in full
~~[illegible]~~ chase after the end of a Rainbow -

The President and all our Headmen are well
and talk of you with more affection the longer they miss
you. All now admit the truth of the grand conception which
directed all your measures to rid the country of the colossal
paper & credit system. & all see that the bold steps you took,
were right & expedient although some doubted the latter -

My wife & daughter returned a few days since
from the Red Sulphur - I am happy to tell you that Betsy
has greatly recovered. There never was such a spring for inflama=
tion of the chest & especially for Hemorrage. Eliza said she was
going to the Hermitage next summer & if you were still affected
with your threatening disorder of the lungs, would beg you
to come as far back ~~[illegible]~~ as these Springs - Burke
The owner, said if she would get you to come, they should be
free to her forever after - He is an excellent ~~man~~ indeed -
Montgomery, who has just returned from St Louis
tells me he has good
prospects there - James is on board the Macedonian
& the Commodore says is a promising Officer - Frank left
for his wife & goes back immediately
for Yale College. He has very good talents & is
by yesterday ... You will pardon me for such details, because the
prospects with
doing well - You will pardon the mother of the good pride in being
boys all look to you as their father & feel a greater
which the world opens to them & feel. Justly they feel in the world, from the
received by your recollection. Justly feeling in the world, from the
emulation to make some figure in the world, have all been permitted to
nearness & kindness with which we have all been permitted to
feel ourselves associated with you. If you would at some convenient
time write a short letter of advice or encouragement, to these boys,
it would go with them through life like an amulet.
Eliza & Betsy send their most affectionate regards to you
& kiss the sweet children for them. The morning was
They beg you to kiss the sweet children for them & [illegible]
Jackson how cordially they love [illegible] & Mrs [illegible]
with my remembrances to [illegible] I am most truly

F. P. Blair

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Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

near Nashville

Tennessee

[illegible] Letter [illegible] Answered [illegible] 10th [illegible] A. J.

Huntsville, Alabama, October 1st 1837

General Jackson

My Dear Sir.

I duly received yours of the 29th of August, in answer to mine of the 20th, and have still entertained a hope of seeing you with us, until I received your verbal message by Mr Dejarnett, that your health was still precarious. Mr Dejarnett added, that it was your wish that I should make you a personal visit after my return from the legislature. I am obliged to visit my plantations, immediately after the legislature adjourns, to make my arrangements for the next year, as I only visit them once a year. That will employ me some eight or ten weeks, including my time of travelling. I contemplate being at home by the first of March. If I live to return I will make no delay until I see you at the Hermitage.

I should not have deferred this pleasure, heretofore, but to shield me from the taunts and jeers of an unprincipled gang, with whom we have both had to contend, and over whom we have both triumphed.

(Van Buren's message is a signal triumph over whiggery. Calhoun, you see by the public prints claims all the merit of it to himself. And after trying his fortune as a Democrat;

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then as a no party man; then as a nullifier; then as a whig; gives unquestionable evidence that he has lost all hope under them all, and is now about to take sanctuary under the healing wings of Martin Van Buren, as his last struggle for power. What a perfidious wretch!

Let me take the liberty to say something to you about health. My health is as vigorous, now, as at any period of my life; and I can travel as far in the day with as little fatigue: And I travel a great deal. I do not owe this to a strong, robust constitution, but to my habits, with which I will not trouble you now. I have been my own physician, exclusively, for the last twenty five years. I do not permit a physician to go on my plantations, but leave the management of the sick intirely to prudent old negro women, who act by my special instructions. Under their administration I do not loose more than one fourth the number that my surrounding neighbours loose. My medicines, with a single exception, are vegetable. I take it as a fact, that much of your present illness proceedes from an affection of the lungs. And will take the liberty to offer you a prescription, which cannot injure you, and may help you. It is simple, and easily procured.

The prescription.

Put the full of a common size wine glass, of the expressed Juce of Horehound, into a half pint tumbler. Then fill the tumbler with warm milk, milked from the cow into the tumbler; Drink it immediately after it is prepared. Take this early in the morning, every morning for a fortnight; and if you find benefit in that time, continue it.

Three years ago one of my neighbours sent for me to see him. I went accordingly; and found him very low, with a heavy cough, and spiting large quantities of rotten matter, very offensive. He wished me to prescribe for him. I refused until he told me physicians would Kill him if he got into their hands. I then gave him the above prescription. After taking it two or three mornings, he vomitted a considerable quantity of rotten matter; immediately got better, interely recovered in a short time, and has enjoyed good health ever since. He continued to take it for some time. I submit this for your consideration.

I am, Sir, with great esteem

Your friend

Wm Smith

PS

Tell no Doctor of this. They are the most unrelenting persecutors. Mrs Smith is in good health, & returns you her respectful regards

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Free

General Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Tennessee

Mail

Judge Smith
friendly and
was promise to
visit me

Senate Chamber, Octr 2nd 1837

Dear Sir—
It is impossible to say as yet—what may be the result of our present deliberations— The president has taken a decided course in his message, and no doubt will adhere to it— The Bill postponing the instalment under the Deposite act has passed both houses— The indulgence to the importing merchants will be granted— The Bill to issue Treasury notes will pass— There is a majority in the Senate for severing the Government from the Banks, of this there is no doubt— how it may be in the house, is not so certain, altho I think, a majority in the House will be of the same opinion— We have lost some strength in the North & West— but we are recruiting as much in the South, as we have lost elsewhere

Calhoun is at this moment making an able speech in favor of the Divorce Bill, as it is here called— We shall adjourn on monday the 16th instant— I have no doubt of Mr Vanburen's decision & perseverance— I presume by the time you receive this, our Assembly will have voted me out of the Senate— On my own account I should not regret it— but for public reasons I should dislike it— I will write again in a few days— yesterday the Baltimore election for members of assembly, terminated in favor of the Administration—

y friend F Grundy

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Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Ten

OCT 8

20940-1

WASHINGTON CITY
OCT
3
D.C.

FREE

Free
F Grundy

Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Ten

Felix Grundy
1827

New York October [3] 1837

Most honored Fellow Citizen

We address ourselves to you in a difficulty generated by the nature of the times, feeling assured that you will receive indulgently the intrusion, and reply to it with that best wisdom, and in that spirit of paternal love for the whole people, of which your public life has presented one course of evidence.

We address ourselves to you most respected Sir first, because the difficulty before us is one of delicacy; and secondly because it is only a public character in possession of the People's entire confidence who can speak in the matter so as to command attention and ensure conviction.

Our city in common perhaps with other parts of our country, has been and yet is torn with Party dissentions, the same ever widened and embittered assiduously and systematically by the artful intrigues of the enemies of Democratic Government, whose only chance of triumph is in the division of America's children. We who address you Sir, are attached, and have belonged to the Party pledged to the name and principles of "Equal Rights" ever since its first ostensible formation in the fall of 1835. We then took our stand not more than sixteen hundred strong, equally against the Whig or

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old Federal enemy, and the regular Democratic Party so called. Our determined ostensible seperation at that time from the latter Party was induced — we may say provoked — by flagrant and oft repeated deviation from principle on the part of its leaders in this city and state. The People had been deceived so often by the men on whom they had bestowed confidence, that we determined to make a stand altogether independant of those with whom we had before acted. Our example was extensively followed in many of the Counties. Thus the administration Tickets of our city and State have been endangered or lost, and in this city especially, an easy victory has been ensured to the foreign Whig faction.

At this time while ever equally and, if possible, additionally wedded to the principles of our country — in all their purity and consequences, we and a large division of the Party to which we appertain, conceive not only the public good to demand union but that events authorise the belief that Union may be now effected with every advantage to principle itself.

The noble message of your worthy successor has operated powerfully on the public mind. Men who formerly had allowed their principles to be swept away by a tide of demoralizing circumstances, and who saw no banner for which to make, and no at once honorable and practical course to pursue now rally to the voice of the National Pilot and prepare to obey his enlightened and patriotic command. Under these circumstances we of the extreme reformers — obstinate as we have been called, rigid as we feel ourselves — were disposed

to hope and believe that, from this time forward — more
especially since the purging of the Democratic Party by the
secession of the Conservatives — the ranks of the People may
again blend with those of the ostensible Administration
Party, hoist the same banner of principle, and unite on the
same ticket. Thus united we feel assured that American
Democracy will carry the day — we know that division
will but too surely give to the foreign whig faction — victory:
and fear that, during the course of the approaching winter,
commotions may be fomented, and the monied embarrassments
of the hour artfully turned to the arresting of reform by
the disturbing of the public peace.
Such are our views most honorably — are they correct? Your
wisdom will distinguish. Should you find them correct, sanctioned
by your approbation they could not incur suspicion. We have
every deference for the scruples of the more temporizing division
of our Party — we would not incur their censure, but neither
would we see the coming election lost.
The whole of our party perhaps at this time number 5000
votes. Let these all unite on one ticket with the true division
of old Tammany, and we think that our city will be saved.
If not — not.
Again demanding your indulgence for our intrusion on your
sacred retirement, and expressing our wish to have as speedy
a reply as possible, we beg to assure you of our devoted
gratitude, admiration, and veneration.

Levi D. Slamm Slamm
Edwd Jackson Webb —
Daniel A. Robertson
George W. Matsell

Andrew Jackson ..

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1837

My farewell
address to the [illegible]
[illegible] people fully
[illegible] attended to, urging
the [illegible] for
the [illegible] of [illegible]
to protect them [illegible]
from the [illegible]
the [illegible]
[illegible] as to [illegible]
republican party
by [illegible] desires,
[illegible] them, &
[illegible] to govern the
democracy [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] refer to this [illegible]
you have my [illegible]
A. J.

Octbr 4th 1837.

Dr Andrew,

Mr Holliday returned from the sale this evening - the Hoggs were not sold - and offers the pork reserved by the county - he thinks them not a suit to the Stock to purchase - therefore will not attend the sale on tomorrow. If therefore an engagement can be made with any of the merchants at three dollars per hundred for ten thousand pounds of good corn fed pork, it would be well to make it.

I wish you to see and examine the filly - if she is in condition to make a trial run, or can be put in condition against Saturday morning, Major A. J. Donelson will go down on his way north to meet her, but upon this event, you must give notice

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notice on the Mayor will not
be down to time her, and it is
useless to make the twelfth
her until he is there or some
confidential person who
can time correctly — therefore
you must notify us if she
will be able to make a run on
Saturday morning — Mr Pool,
the Mayor thinks, will not
be up before Saturday — if
so, I would like to have a trial
run made with her or that trot.

If Mr Skinner has any good
nags, that he would let run with,
or brush with, her, I would
like that it might be done —
Mr Skinner trained our
Jetty & could tell whether she
is injured or not from the
trip to Washington
run — I am anxious, that
as she is there, she should be
tried ofen in condition.

Give my love to Sarah &
the children — I miss the dear
little ones very much — no noise,

every thing silent - & every thing
appears lonesome -

unless you advise us
that a treaty will be made with
the Chks, Major Donelson will
not be down -

affectionately yours

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr. Jr.

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A. Jackson Esqr

Nashville

Tennessee

Mr. Brown J.

[1837?]

Washington
Octr. 6. 1837

My dear General.

Mr Cullen our Consul at the Island of Teneriffe has sent to Baltimore for you a cask & a box of Wine. Mr Frick the collector has at my request promised to have them shipped to New Orleans to be forwarded to Nashville. I hope they will reach you in safety & in due season. Present my affectionate remembrances to your son Mrs. J. to Major Donaldson & Col Earle. I am

your Servt. your friend
John Forsyth

Gen. A. Jackson.

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Private Baltimore County Oct. 9. 1837

My dear Sir

I received your kind letter & trust that your health will continue to improve by your return to the Hermitage - & that you will long be spared to your country & friends.

I am still staying in the country with my family & we shall not return to Town until we are driven in by the cold weather. The house we occupy is only fit for a summer residence & we must leave it as the winter sets in. But my own health & that of my family has been so much improved by our country residence that we are very unwilling to leave it. -

Living quite retired this summer, I have not seen for some time any of our leading politicians, and know but little of what is passing except from the News-papers. - I am sincerely sorry to find so much discord among those who were elected as friends of the administration, in relation to the measures called for by the exigencies of the country. The message of Mr. Van Buren was highly gratifying to his friends. - It was

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distinguished not only by its manly frankness & ability but by the soundness of its principles. - And if the measures he recommended had been promptly carried out by our friends in Congress we should have had no more trouble with the Bank of the U. States, & the community would hereafter have been saved from the ruinous effects of a fluctuating & depreciated currency. - I was sorry to see Mr. Woodbury recommend the issue of Treasury notes not bearing interest - for notes of that description would become a part of the currency - would be a paper currency upon the credit of the government - and any paper currency whether issued by the government or by corporations will run into excess sooner or later. It will be gambled in by speculators & money dealers who will combine together to elevate or depress it in value for the purposes of speculation. - The true principle was I think adopted in the bill which passed the Senate - For the notes which bear interest will not circulate as currency, & gold & silver would be raised upon them - and further if the government owes money which it cannot at this moment pay it is bound in honesty like an individual in the same situation, to pay interest to its creditor whom it compels to wait. - I suppose I shall hear tomorrow what is the fate of this bill which has been so long struggling in the House of Representatives. - If it passes it will relieve the government immediately - & its effect upon the State

of the currency will soon be beneficially felt. - Yet I am sure the Banks will not resume specie payments until the importing merchants are compelled to pay their bonds. - It was that class of merchants acting in concert with the Bank of the U. States which compelled the Banks in New York to suspend payment - & the Banks elsewhere cannot advantageously resume payments, until they are resumed there. As soon as the importing merchants are required to pay their debts to the government, they will take care to make the Banks pay also - And I am convinced that they (the Banks) cannot and will not resume payments until it becomes the interests of the Merchants to compel them to do so. - They are necessarily under the control of that class of Citizens. -

You have no doubt seen the accounts of our recent elections in Maryland for our State Legislature. I of course take now no active part in election arrangements, further than to give my vote. But our friends tell me that there was no concerted effort by them to obtain possession of the government of the State - and that the candidates were brought forward in different counties more to manifest the opinion of the people than from any expectation of gaining the State - and yet even under these circumstances there are sixteen more friends of the administration in the present House of Delegates than there were in the last. - This result strongly indicates, that the

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people understand who are the real authors of the present embarrassments of the country - & the attempt to delude them into the belief that it was occasioned by the measures of the government has utterly failed. -

Can you send me a copy of my letter to you at the Rip-raps, in which I agreed to accept the office of Secretary of the Treasury? I think it was in August 1833. - I kept no copies of any of my private letters to you, and as I am endeavouring to gather up the incidents of that time I should like to refresh my memory with that letter. Perhaps my friend A. Jackson Jr. will find time to copy it for me. -

Mrs. Taney & the girls beg to be affectionately remembered to you & to Mr. & Mrs. Jackson, in which I cordially unite with them - You see Major Donelson frequently I suppose - when you see him again be pleased to present to him our best wishes & kind remembrances -

And I am dear Sir with
the highest respect
Your sincere friend

R. B. Taney

10 October 1837

Dear Genl.

Majr. Lauderdale goes up this morning to see you, he enters warmly in to Florida Service & will I have no doubt improve his Health, he did before.

Capt. Sanders goes up with him. he was with me & done the duties of Commissary for the Brigade. Disbursed a large amt. of money and took his a/c to Washington with me settled all his a/c. If Majr. Lauderdale can get him to go all his Q. M. will be in good & his Cash in safe Hands. The Planters Bank will furnish the funds for the march &c in Tennessee may [illegible] Silver and Georgia paper as they arise to Triggs Command.

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There is four Companies
now said to be ready
the Captains here and willing
to go on directly.

Thomas will Laurdenash
have the rank of Lieut Col.
with a Maj. a Long. Let the
Command elect the Maj.
talk with him fully and
advise him - write me
in relation to the money
needed &c.

In haste

Yrs truly

R Armstrong

2095½

Genl. R. Arm=
=strong concur=
=ed, in having a
letter to the Secy
of War that Major
Lo. would [illegible]
[illegible] of Ross land
on the 25th with [illegible]
[illegible], to be
[illegible] into Ser
=vice for one year
[illegible] Disch=
[illegible] Col [illegible] U.S.A.
[illegible] Genl. A.
to make arrange=
=ments [illegible] the [illegible] Bank
for the funds necessary
[illegible] them in the
hands of [illegible]
[illegible] in favour of the
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] A. J.

[illegible]

Cincinnati, Ohio,
Oct. 12, 1837.

Respected Sir:

I am engaged in making a collection of Autographs, of Celebrated and distinguished Individ=-uals; consequently, I trust you will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you, as I feel extreme-ly desirous to enrich my collection with a Specimen of your Autography.

Hoping that the Almighty disposer of events, may grant you a long life of usefulness and prosperity. I subscribe myself, your most obedient, humble servant.

Joseph B. Boyd

To

Gen. Andrew Jackson
Tenn.

20953-3-4

Dear Genl

Majr Lauderdale left this morning full of Hopes and determined to succeed. he left without saying what amount of money he would want to take his command to Florida. What amt shall I furnish for the expences at Rendezvous, for Camp Equipage and for the supply of Forage & provisions to Black Creek,

I would be glad to see you in Town, I fear Foster will manage so as to bring on the Election for a Senator. When you come down come to my House, where you will keep quiet. my little Girls will do all in their power to make you comfortable.

I am short Two Clerks & cannot leave my office a moment untill I get such as will suit me,

I am yours
truly
R Armstrong

Genl Jackson

10953

12 Octr 1837

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answered this
13th Sept. 1837.
by his son James—
A. J.

Genl. Jackson

Hermitage

T.

by Mr. Son. James. }

Wash. Octo 13: 1837.

My dear General:

I received your letter of the 27 Sepr today. It was but a few days ago that I told some of our friends you knew more of our affairs at the Hermitage than we did in Washington. Your review of men & things confirms the observation.

The friends of the administration in the House are laboring with all zeal to keep the sneaking & dodging bank democrats to their posts tonight (it is now 9 Oclock) that they may get the Divorce Bill out of the Com=mittee of the whole. I am apprehensive that treachery is too much extended, to compass it— The Conservatives are every moment dodging off into a committee room where it is said Rives & Tallmadge have a little Conservatory & ply them with all sorts of good words & cunning ways to induce them to lay the Bill over to the next Session. This is the effort now because popular sentiment has been brought to bear so strongly upon the renegades who went in so boldly with them at first, that they perceive means & ways that they dare not trust them at the present moment. The two Senators hope

20958 Something from time & a new impetus from the

Banks — possibly they think that a new panic may
help them in their desperation — Abler, the Federal &
bidden men will assist in raising — The fact is clear
that Calhoun's course in refusing to ~~[illegible]~~ act with
the party to which Rives with his ~~[illegible]~~
letter [illegible] looked to carry his measure as he did by
printer, has thrown them all aback — Rives now
finds that he must either join the Federal Bank
party & take chances with the soldiers in their ranks —
or fall in at the rear of those whom he has deserted.
It is an awful alternative — and I think he will rather ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ hang for a while
keep on the outskirts of [illegible] — whenever
but will ~~[illegible]~~ go over to the enemy & abandon the Republi-
a general action takes place & certainly exert himself
come forward. He will [illegible] from Mr Van Buren in
to take Virginia — If he State found his attempt
The next Election — of the Republicans of the
rebuked, by the stern stand of the Republicans he will
State — & especially in the next Legislature, some other opportunity
probably keep on his mask until — but that he will
to betray his party shall occur — There is
betray it at some time is to my mind certain — it has
treachery in the man, and any one may say, a year past — I
been brooding in him for more ~~than~~ ~~[illegible]~~ regard
think it dates back to his disappointment in
to the nomination for the vice Presidency —

I shall [illegible] your hint about Cataline. He may be trusted as you trusted the Pirates at New Orleans. They were good soldiers in a good cause; their selfish feelings, pride, ambition and the hope of exchanging a bad for an honorable notoriety – all conspired to make them distinguish their zeal & ability in battling for the Country – but a trace to politics, of which you know more than I do although in the midst.

Mr Bancroft has been here recently & talked over with me many things in relation to the events of your administration & to you personally. He is, you know, writing the History of the U.S. – the 2 first volumes have appeared & given earnest of the noblest work that has ever sprung from an American pen. I have read the first volume & expect the second soon through the mail – as soon as I get through with them I will send them to you. Bancroft is a thorough Democrat & of your admiration [illegible] of your character for the princi-ples of [illegible] Tell [illegible] mankind – The [illegible] means to [illegible] Govt. & the rights of [illegible] that there is no man so [illegible] I do [illegible] fame in history – Old President thinks [illegible] of your obtaining [illegible] would give him every capable [illegible] that I do not doubt [illegible] this purpose – Bancroft [illegible] accept [illegible] documents [illegible] the Hermitage [illegible] to gather family – I begged him to go with me to Europe but he says he must go [illegible] authentic details for his [illegible] some new [illegible] inquiries abroad from Cabinets [illegible] for the purpose of facilitating [illegible] to dis-[illegible] letters [illegible] I thought [illegible] to ask you [illegible] England & France [illegible] the Hermitage [illegible] tinguished [illegible] letters to such [illegible]

0090 you would give

I know that there is not a great man in England who would not be proud of a line from you and when the object is to exalt the ~~historic~~ fame of our country & the character of its political institutions & at the same time its literary reputation. I trust you will not ~~[illegible]~~ deny my application. I would not have you worry yourself in preparing them, but feel the trouble in Mayor Donelson giving them your autograph signature. Bancroft begs for as many as you will indulge him with —

I have promised him to note down my reminiscences of your administration with reference to documents and also to write out my recollections of all that throws light on the personal traits which distinguish you as much in private life as in public. This will be a grateful task to me — and when I come to the Hermitage, I will solicit leave to run over your history & all the documents which will enable me to furnish ~~[illegible]~~ Bancroft in ~~the course [illegible]~~ hints for finishing that niche in his history, which you are to occupy — This will not interfere with any design & extended Biography which others may have in contemplation. I shall embrace the documents belonging to all the public transactions in which you have been an actor — during that time. What Bancroft will desire will be only what will be fit for general history & enable him to give a perfect delineation of your character as a man, statesman & soldier.

My love to Mrs Jackson and children and best regards to [illegible]

yours ever affectionately

F.P. Bl[illegible]

Genl Jackson P. U. S. washington Octr 15th 1833

To I. Cooper

To an Enamelled glass to a Print . $ 2.00

Rd Payt Isaac Cooper

20960

Genl Jackson

$ 2.01 to

Isaac Cooper

Teeth this 26

of May 1834

A. J.

Sunday morning 15 Oct. [1837]

My Dear Sir!

Since writing the within ~~you~~ (which I postponed sending to give you yesterdays news) you will perceive from the Globe that the few Conservatives from Virginia N.C. and S.C. were induced to go with Rives & Talmadge in their scheme of postponement. I do not believe that it will do them any good. The Bill will prevail at the next Session and it will fall the heavier on the Schismatic Senators from the circumstance that the blow will be directly from the hands of the people. I should be glad to have your views of the posture of things & the prospects before us.

My Wife who loves you with a Daughters affection is extremely anxious that you should make a residence during the winter months at New Orleans or some Southern place. She is apprehensive of the return of your Hemorrhage & thinks that if you would pass the cold season in some balmy soft climate your health would be renovated & you would next summer be able to get rid of Dyspepsia. The President bears the Defeat pretty well. He says we will ultimately succeed. Yr. af. friend F.P. Blair

20961

Washington Octr. 23rd. 1837

Dear Sir,

I hope you will excuse me for taking the liberty of Addressing these few lines to your Honour. I called to see Major Donnolson you could scarcely believe what gratification twas to me to see him or any of the family and particularly a Gentleman whom I esteemed so much. I first enquired of him respecting your health and hearing from him that you enjoy excellent good health of which I realy felt proud as it was a gratification to me to hear of your good health I frequently pray for your long life And may you enjoy the best of good health. Dear General believe me that I am sorry we are so far apart I frequently do think of you I realy cant tell you what my feelings are but if I had my wish you would been president for life and that along one not that I disrespect your successor your choice and allow me to say my choice also though there is not in the 26 States another that studied the Interest of the poor mans rights than you could neither be bribed by moneyed aristo=cracy nor purchaised by trimmers or traders or pretending friends to the present administration you were the only true one and I do fear will be along time before we get another to equal you as I am convinced it is Imposible. O how proud would I be if you would take the field once more an I will ensure you will distance them as I do sincerely believe a Hickory plant is still the tufest in the 26 States as there was never better produced I have the pleasure to inform you that a hickory tree planted in remembrance of you is doing well at the south side of your House it called

20963

General Jacksons hickory tree I well knowed it would take root I do hope you will live to crack the nuts it will produce as I well know there is none better entitled than you.. Dear General.. how happy would I be to see you paying us a visit once more I am convinced there is neither rich or poor in this city would be prouder to see you than your humble servant James Maher if I had a palace I would not think it good enough for your.. Honour.. and if I had not made a pur-chase here I would be with you .. Dear, General my wife is as much of a Jackson woman as I am of a man and respects you equally who dare say a word against Jackson where she is she requests of me to send her best respects to you we are now 4 years in in washington we are at the of loosing 3 children and 2 in philadelphia and now have only two living two of those were Andrew Jacksons and one James and I hope I will live to have another Andrew before you will die.. our emprov-ments in this city are going on as usual I am doing my endavours to give general satisfaction but I must allow I am to much dictated to by those who has not the experience nor never had the practice but when your Honour.. had appointed me as public Gardner I expected to have full controul in the management of cutting and laying out grounds and planting &c but the money that was propriated for so doing would not be laid out for lamp lighting and fences and other different

works which do not belong to my business if you were here my monthly accounts are easily looked at and examined and I would Consider that sufficient I have no interest in this any more than I like to see every appropriation expended upon the works they were entended for I mean upon the improvement of the public garden where I am entrusted both for my credit and your Honour as well as those who recommended me and then I would engage to give general satisfaction but as I am I can not do so according to my wishes I have an enemee to contend with but I am doing the best I can there is additional works every year and double attention required it was your wishes to have my sallary raised but when I lost you I lost my best friend I never did nor never can make so free with president Van Buren nor any other President as I done with General Jackson that great Hero of N. Orleans

I wish you give my best respects to Mr & Mrs Jackson and family may the Lord above protect and Bless you all untill I hear again from you and for ever after

Your most Obt. Servt.

James Maher

20963-4

Mr. Mokey to
be answered

To General Andrew Jackson

State Tenissee

St. Augustine, Florida,
October 24th 1837.

Dear General,

I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have Powell, with fifteen other Chiefs & sub-chiefs, and between ninety and a hundred first rate Warriors, safely lodged in the Fort at this place — I had Powell and seventy Warriors seized on the 21st and nineteen Warriors yesterday — the remainder were taken by Genl. Hernandez in September. Since I have been in Florida my prisoners, black and red, exceed five hundred — the Killed are about thirty. I have silenced more than two hundred of their rifles, by the Killed & prisoners; and I have all the negro leaders — If the Seminoles and Micasukeys were like any other Indians, difficult as the country is, they might be beaten in twenty five days; but their women and children are scattered in small parties, of not more from ten to twenty five, entirely across the Peninsula, & from Lake Monroe & Tampa Bay to Florida Point. When I entered Florida, I found the Indians scattered in small parties entirely across the Peninsula, and over

20965

six degrees of latitude from the Georgia line to Florida Point: and there were small parties west of the Suwannee. The great difficulty I have had, has been the want of Spy Companies— There were no materials within my control of which they could be formed, but the Secretary of war has promised me Spy Companies for the present campaigne.

I have most of the War Spirits in my possession, and have several Indians and negroes who will make excellent guides.

I keep the mounted men of the country, as well as some small companies of mounted regular troops, constantly employed; & it was by doing so that I have obtained the recent advantages.

When the troops arrive, I shall go into the interior, and remain there until the war be closed.

With my best wishes for your health and happiness, I am, Dear General, Yrs sincerely.

Th. S. Jesup.

Genl. Andrew Jackson,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

20966

WASHINGTON CITY
NOV
8
D.C.

FREE

Genl. Andrew Jackson,
Nashville,
Tennissee.

Genl Jessup -
to be filed A. J.

Washington 26. Octr. 1837.

My dear Andrew,

Allow me, once more, to call your attention to the note which is still lying over, unpaid, in the Metropolis Bank. Mr. Thomas says they are making every exertion to put the Bank in a condition to resume specie payments, and that it will therefore be out of his power to give further indulgence. Unless the money be paid in a short time I should not be surprised if he were to write to your father upon the subject, or, at least, to commence suit against me. In either case I am sure it would be very unpleasant to you. He had some thoughts of speaking to Donelson, when he was here the other day in relation to the matter, but I advised him not and told him I would write to you who, I was sure, would pay it in a very short time, as your cotton

20967

crop would now soon be in Market. Would it not, my young friend, be best to anticipate the sale of your cotton by raising a sufficient sum of money to pay this debt; Mr. Thomas, with every disposition to indulge, cannot wait on us much longer, as I understand the Board of Directors has given orders to commence suits on all protested notes. You see, therefore, the necessity of attending to this matter without delay.

Please present my kind regards to your wife — kiss little Wife for me, and believe me, my dear sir, to be,

Truly yours

W B Lewis

20968

Andrew Jackson Junr. Esqr.

Hermitage

Dear General,   Lancaster 26 October 1837.

You were not mistaken in regard to what would be the character of Mr Van Buren's message. It was every thing it ought to have been; and whilst it delighted his friends it extorted the respect of his enemies. It has, forever, dissipated the charges against him of timidity & non-committalism.

At the commencement of the late session the Whigs expected to find us a dejected & divided band. The unfavorable result of some of the previous elections & the defection of the Conservatives had inspired them with high hopes. Never were they more mistaken. Never have I seen the Republican party in Congress rally with greater power & energy, not even during the two first years of John Q. Adams' administration, than in support of the Divorce Bill & the other measures recommended by the President. I may be, & no doubt am, prejudiced; but I think I cannot be mistaken in saying that we had greatly the advantage of the argument in the Senate. Messrs Rives & Tallmadge both appeared to be delighted when the Bill to sever the connection between Bank & State was laid upon the table by the House. I think they were greatly mistaken.

20969

Had it become a law, they might have fallen back quietly into the ranks of the party. But now the question has been transferred from Congress to the people; and from their position, these gentlemen & their friends may be forced into the ranks of the opposition. This I should deeply regret. The Bill is right in itself; and the more it is discussed before the people, the more favor it will find in their eyes.

Our late election in Pennsylvania has resulted in the choice of 56 Democratic members of the House of Representatives & 44 Antimasons & Whigs, leaving us a majority of 12. It ought to have been 16; for Whigs have been elected in two of our most Democratic Counties, from causes purely local & personal, & in no manner connected with general politicks. As we had neither a Governor, nor members of Congress to elect, there was not much excitement:- Still the aggregate majority throughout the State exceeds by several thousands that of our Electoral ticket last fall.

Owing to the infamous system of gerrymandering resorted to by the Legislature which rechartered the Bank; there will still be a majority against us of five in the Senate. We shall, therefore, be able to do nothing efficient ~~in regard~~ against this dangerous Institution until after our Governors election, which will

20

take place next year.

Some attempts are now making to fan the embers of our past divisions between Wolf & Muhlenberg into a flame. The Bank will leave no means untried to effect this purpose. To divide & thus to conquer can be their only hope. I trust & believe, however, that there is too much good sense & sound patriotism in the Democratic party to permit us to be beguiled into such suicidal measures. I shall do every thing in my power to prevent such a fatal catastrophe.

Please to remember me in the kindest terms to your son & daughter & believe me ever to be with the highest respect.

Your faithful friend

General Andrew Jackson — James Buchanan

20470

Private — Hermitage October 31st 1837.

My dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to have before me your three letters of the 1st, 13th & 15th instant, they have been without reply, owing to a return of a severe & continued attack of head ache — and when able, attending to a batalion of vollunteers, to aid Genl Jessup to put an end to the Indian war in Florida, suggested by the Secretary of War to be desirable for that purpose — my health being somewhat improved, and that business, fully attended to (for to prevent the Governors influence, which was, with all his subalterns, opposed to it, it was conducted thro the agency of Major Lauderdale who leads it, as a patriotic movement of his own and those officers who compose it) I have now leisure & health to acknowledge them.

You will recollect the moment I read the first Madisonian my views of it & its patrons, I named it was the basis of a new party — that party is fully unmasked, and their leaders now well known, as they were at first only suspected — The have chosen an appropriate name — conservatives, this will comport with their views, & is taken from the British House of Lords —

20921

the Lords of England who profess to be the conservatives - they will perform their part in preserving their power, and living in luxury, drawn from the hard earnings of the labour of their country, grinding the poor, with tythes & other heavy taxes - just so is the views of our conservators - they wish to sustain the banks, & the paper system which draws from labour its whole profits, and thereby become the rulers of this country thro the corrupting money power & paper system, & make the labour of our country hewers of wood & drawers of water for them - and in the end, saddle this country with a national Bank, which, all who reflect, must know, will destroy our republican system These are the views of our conservatives

I detest the word, & name and all who adheres to them; what, the people who are here the sovereign power require conservators; ~~it~~ Is it come to this that Mr. Talmage & Rives & their associates believe the people unfit to govern themselves, - it must be so - still we find no provision in our constitution, for the appoint-ment

of conservatives of the people no, that instrument vests the people the sovereign power, & their own best conservators, and I have no doubt but the people will view this junto in their proper light & discard them from their confidence.

As far as I am informed, every where, the presidents message is gaining friends - here in Tennessee the Divorce from banks & state is becoming daily more popular, & many of the opposition here, are now warmly supporting it. Could any patriot possessing common sense do otherwise - can any further confidence hereafter be reposed in Banks as the repositories of the revenue - the conduct of the Legislatures in legallising their suspension of Specie payments, of itself ought would induce them to suspend specie payments, when it becomes their interest to do so, and leave the Government Bankrupt & unable to pay its debts - The people are too enlightened not to see this, and the enquiry the [illegible]

ing

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losses have sustained by the de=
preciation of the bank paper, and
the small Shinplasters, have
aroused them to an indignation
against the system that must
soon be felt by the State Legislatures
& Congress. For myself I have no fears
of the results, & it was only desirable
that the divorce bill had passed at the
late session, as it would have at
once disarmed the opposition and
conservatives of the weapons by
which they delude the people, and
given confidence, by which im=
=mediate relief would have been
extended to the whole community –
The Bank of England will aid
Biddle in trying to bring on ano=
=ther panic, & another suspension
to aid the cause of a national bank,
and you will ultimately see that
Talmage & Rives, will join the
opposition under a hope, that
neither Webster nor Clay can suc=
=ceed for the Presidency, & one of them
will be taken up. I have lost confi=
=dence in both, and Mr V.B. should have none #
Altho much [illegible] I wrote
- to -

Mr Rives, as on the Removal of the Deposits, has taken a course as injurious to the administration now as then – when all the injury is done by his course, the people will bring him back – he is [illegible] – he has done much [illegible]

-to Nashville the other day on business & to see my friends in the Legislature - the election for Senator had taken place, & I find it has been a fore hand on the works of the white whiggs - you will see that Bell is left with whites and Foster, now, their leader - Bells friends are chagrined to find Foster who was supposed to be playing second to Bell elected, & Bell abandoned - whilst some of the most prominent of the party has come out in support of the Presidents message in extenso - and the people from some districts, have instructed their members to vote against bringing on the election of Senator - woe be to those who have disobeyed. If judge Grundy had acted with that boldness with which Col Polk acted last summer, and addressed the people as they expected he would have had a majority in the Legislature, & if he boldly takes the field next summer, and addresses the people throughout the State, Mr Foster will not be able to take his Seat, unless under instructions and

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The opposition now find that bringing on the senatorial election so prematurely merely for party purposes, & pressing as a reason for so doing, that in two years they may not have the strength, betrays a want of confidence in the people, and has opened the eyes of many of the people to the corruption of their leaders, & the delusion practised upon them - I have no doubt but Tennessee in two years will be herself again, and the conservatives will have no strength here - nor national bank men. The passage of the Divorce bill prostrates the aristocracy power in the United States; and all the power of the Banks will unite in opposing it but it will pass.

On the subject of yielding my papers to Mr Bancroft, as it is the wish of my friends, (for I have recd. a letter from Mr Van Buren on the same subject, I would yield them with pleasure, but my friend Mr. Kendall has my promise, and nothing could induce me to treat him with indelicacy, or mar any prospect of gain that he might anticipate from the work - and as far as my administration is concerned, Mr. Taney, has been engaged in preparing

to write it — as for them, as the chief justice may want the papers for this object, he has a claim upon them, how far then, the views of Mr Taney whilst writing the history of my administration might conflict with the history of Mr Bancroft I cannot say. I have therefore to request that you will have a personal interview with Mr Kendall, (for it is now too delicate a subject for me to open with him) in-form him of the expressed wishes of many of my friends, and if he thinks proper to resign the papers cheerfully to Mr Bancroft, I can have no hesitancy to yield them to him — still, if Mr Kendalls health would justify the undertaking, in his talents & integrity, I have the greatest confidence — it appears my friends have great con-fidence in Mr Bancroft, and I am willing to yield my papers to him, with the free approbation of Mr Kendall — there-fore consult him, if he yields his con-sent, then you are the very man I wish to make the selection.

If the papers are yielded to Mr Bancroft then I request you ~~either write~~ to see the chief justice personally, and learn from him, confidentially, what part of the papers, will be — necessary —

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Oct. 31/37

for him to have to complete this vol he means to take, for these must be reserved first for his use. Should Mr Kendall resign his claim, I wish you then to inform the President on my acquiescence in his & your request, & that he may inform Mr Bancroft that the papers will be sent thro your selection to him, & you can write yourself to Mr Bancroft upon the latter result. I shall expect you & family out as early after congress rises as you can leave the city.

Say to your dear wife & my sincere friend, that I cannot carry into effect her advice - I am laid up in dry dock for the winter & trust providence will permit me to live thro the winter, and until I have the pleasure of seeing her with yourself & daughter at the Hermitage - Sarah Andrew & the two children with Col Earl unite with me in our kind salutations to you Mrs Blair & daughters. Rachel says do papa give my love to Mrs Blair and Liza - and believe me your friend sincerely - Congress will do you justice next time, in spite of the white whiggs and conservatives -

Andrew Jackson

F. P. Blair Esqr }

Per Andrew Jackson

NASHVILLE T. NOV 1

Francis P. Blair Esqr
Washington
City
D. Columbia

Oct. 31/37

20975

Nov 3rd 1837

The within answered by A. J. Senior—A. J. jr. being under Aosa—that the baling linnen, not wanted—part injured & rotten—If the Messrs. Williams & Stockly will receive it, who are to be seen today, will be delivered to them—if not the boy is informed that his master must take it, this the terms on which it is deposited in gen or house—The baling rope, at the doubtful of its strength is recd 1200lbs of seed cotton as requested sent & twenty five pounds ginned—the seed at $3\frac{1}{2}/100$ pr lb—the ginned at 12½ cts pr pound in all $45.12½ cents to be placed to the credit of the rope—leave a ballance on the rope of $17..86. which as soon as the rope is tested will be paid by me on the order of Mr S. Vincent—Novr. 3d. 1837—

Andrew Jackson

10976

November 3th 1837

Mr A. Jackson Esqr

Dear Sir I have Sent you agree able to promise 8 Bolts of Bagging & 4 loos peases Making in all 672 yds the Bolts contains 68 yds Each & 3 of the peases contains 34 yds Each & the other peas 26 yds Making in all the amount of 672 yds I als send you 8 coils of Rope Weghing in all 665 lb & 10 lb Twine which is all the Bagging & Rope Which I have on hand when I was at your house I Neglected to Speak to you for a some cotton for my one use I wish you to send me by my waggon about 1200 lb of good Nice seed cotton and some 20 or thirty lb of picked cotton, If it is convenient pleas to send me by the Boy (Doss) Thirty five Dollars and oblige yours I have hearin Inclosed a Bill of the Bagging & Rope I Remain yours With Respects

Stokely Vinson

20677

1200
3.4
36.00
6.00
42.00

25
12.4
3.00
3.12.4

62.984
45.12.7
17.86.0

Mr S. Vincents
letter & account
with A. Jackson
and memoran=
=da of his answer
Mr A. J. pr. being
understood - A. J.

Andrew Jackson Esq
Hermitage
Davidson (6)

Ross Landing Ten River
November 3rd 1837

Dear Genl

Since my Last We have Received and Mustered 4 More companies — The Mutter Now Stands Thus

Capt Cherry Franklin County — 115 Men
" L Delaney Wilson do — 66 do
" Elliott McMinn do — 77 do
" Wilks Hamilton — do 87 do
" Richard Waterhouse Rhea do 80 do
425 Total

To which will be added the companies of Capt Thomas I Lasater and of Franklin county Day 70 Men — They just will no doubt be at Milledgeville as soon as we are with one hundred Men — which will make the five company 595 Men — Capt McCallum is now in this place and wishes Longer time to get his company Ready The Maj. has Agreed on Monday the 5th to Enter upon the line of March — and will not wait for him — Which I think is perfectly Right — One other company from Franklin has been Reported under the Command of Captain Sanders Travis — who was not authorized to Raise a company — But in opposition to Capt Lasater has Reported a company of 70 Men to be here on Sunday Next

20978

unless Lasater and Faris should come to som
understanding - Capt F— must be Rejected
and Lasater Received - he was informed upon
the Receipt of his Letter per Quinn that
his Company would be accepted - Consequently
he is on the march to this place and will
be mustered on Sunday next —

Col. Fanning has no authority to muster
more than Six Companys - he will muster
6 at this place - and 1 or all of Rogers
should be at Milledgeville —

I have made the necessary arrangements
in my Dept - for an expeditious march
to Black Creek - each Company will
be Furnished with a light 4 Horse wagon
One for the Field and Staff and
One for the Qr Masters Dept &c to carry
Tools, or Sugar and coffee or any thing
that may be wanting - this course has
been advised by the Col -

The very best possible feeling exist
with both officers and Men - all seem to
be well pleased with the organization, and
more particularly with the Major
and I have no doubt that we shall
get along smoothly unless Waterbury or
Rogers should plant some Bad seed in
Camp

Waterhous is a very Keen Ignant fellow and a White Tory — though so far not one word has been uttered on the Subject of Politics — and god forbid there should be —, Miller who expected to command the company was Beaten by Waterhous on that (point) the Maj. has made him Sergant Major to the Battallion — he is what I call Eight — and a fine fellow

— The Horses of 4 Company ware Valued th[illegible] — I shall send a coppy of la[illegible] Company to Peter Hagner — and

I have found no difficulty in getting plenty of the necessary supplies at this place — shall leave with 10 days Rations which will take us to Milledge Flour at 8 per Barrel Corn at 75 cts per Bushel — in fact very fair prices for every thing — I will write you again on leaving this place as his now 1 oclock — My duties are very severe — But they shall be preformed Cheerfully and to the Best of my abilty

Your Friend

W C Sanders

20979

Nov 3d 1837

Robs Landing Te
Nov 4

25

Genl Robt Armstrong
Nashville
Tennessee

Mail

Vicksburg November 5th 1837

Genl: A. Jackson

Dear Sir

The uniform friendship which you have shown many of my relations both on my mother's as well as my father's side, is the only apology that I can offer for thus addressing You abruptly on a subject relating solely to my own interest. So long as you occupied the distinguished and proud station of Chief Magistrate of this Great Republic, I felt little disposed to place myself before you in any attitude whatever; but now, that you have retired from the cares of State to enjoy on your own farm the more quiet and I hope the more happy pursuits of an agricultural life, I feel less hesitancy in troubling you for your advice in a matter of some importance to me but of none to any one else. Having for

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a number of years felt a strong desire to visit Europe; I now wish to put that desire into execution if possible. As my affairs are in that condition from which I cannot calculate on realising any available means for two to three years to come, I have concluded to apply for a Consulship to one of the cities of the continent say in France, Italy or Spain of sufficient commercial importance to furnish the Consul with a genteel support. Having been engaged for about ten years of my life in mercantile business, I presume the information which I may have acquired in that time would be of service to me in discharging some the duties of that office. I have never had any desire to engage in political life nor would I seek the office of consul except in the first place to gratify my wish to visit Europe and secondly to make myself acquainted with the languages and literature of France, Italy and Spain.

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Knowing you can give more satisfactory information than I can obtain from any other source to which I have access, I hope you will pardon General, the liberty I have taken in calling on you for your advice and friendly aid in this matter. As it is presumable that you have no knowledge of me in any respect whatever, I should of course bring you such letters from my friends in this country as would justify you in rendering me any assistance which you might feel disposed to do — that is provided you encourage me to make the application.

I have written to my cousin Gov. Call and my brother George of Pensacola for their advice on this subject, but have not yet received their replies. I shall be happy to hear from you when you find it convenient to send me a few lines.

I am Most Respy
Your obt Servt
J. W. Walker

20981

PAID 25

VICKSBURG NOV 8 Mi.

Genl. A. Jackson.
Nashville
Tennessee.

Mr Walkers
asks for a con=
=tinuation [illegible]
to travel in
Europe—A.J.

Ross Landing Tenn. River
November 6th 1837—
3 o'Clock in the Morning

Dear Genl.

To Morrow we set out for Florida with the following —

Capt. Cherry	Hamilton Coy —	113	Men
" Farris	Do — "	104	do
" Dearing	Monroe "	66	do
" Elliott	McMinn "	89	do
" Waterhouse	Rhea "	80	do
" Wilds	Hamilton "	88	do
	including Company officers	540	Total

Rogers no doubt will join us at Milledgeville with say 100
640

Capt. Lasater failed in two instances to be Elected 2 Companies came from that county — we could not receive but one — they then consolidated and Farris commands & the officers of the other company go as privates — all seem well satisfied — not the slightest bad feeling seem to exist No Talk about the commanding officer — —— the republication of the Secretary's letter caused some Small Talk with a few Bloody Toms, I gave it the proper construction and all is Calm —— My expenditures have been considerably heavier than you and myself anticipated in consequence of having to stay 12 days at this place — corn and Fodder very scarce this and the other side of Milledgeville and I am credibly informed — is selling at $300 per Bushels and 37½ cents per Doz. for Fodder — Should that be the fact

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my Funds I fear will run out— However Col. Fanning can assist me in getting more at Milledgeville Should I need them— You shall hear from us at every point— it is almost day— I must sleep a little— I do believe I have more writing to do than all the Clerks in the P office— I do all that is done— The Horses have all been Valued as you directed coppies of which I have this night Transmitted to Peter Hagner

Your Friend

W C Sanders

20983

Washington City DC
Nov 8th 1837

My Friend

It is expected that during the present session of Congress two new Post Offices will be established in the Wisconsin Territory. You will recollect that my son in Law Genl Hugh F. Ewing was an applicant for one of these offices while you were President and that he was very satisfactorily recommended. You and your son are both personally acquainted with his merits and his political integrity for under other circumstances I would not take the liberty which I now do to ask you to recommend him to the President as a suitable incumbent to fill a Registers or Recievers Office. Genl F would prefer the appointment of Reciever.

I spent an evening with Govr Campbell a few days since where you are remembered with affectionate regard and where I learned that your general health was very good & which afforded me much gratification.

I remain your friend & Servt
Daniel Stewart.

20984

20985

Mr [illegible]
Dec 8 1831

TON CITY
DEC
8
D.C.

FREE

Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennesse

Steam Boat, Paris, Ohio River,
Nov. 10. 1837.

Dear Sir,

I am on my way to Washington, Mrs Benton and the children all with me, and quite well, and send their kindest remembrance to you. Among the pieces of work which I have prescribed for myself this winter is one which will be both easy and agreeable, that of defending you, and through you the great cause in which you have been engaged, from the charge now systematically propagated, that you were in favor of the late Bank of the United States until you found that it could not be used for your political purposes, and that you then turned against it from resentment. This imputation upon you was commenced in 1832, but was generally deemed then too ridiculous and contemptible to merit serious refutation. But the case is different now. The charge has become a part of the permanent system of operations of the whole bank party, and with the obvious view of giving it perpetuity, not only to injure you, but also to injure the cause of the constitution and of the people in your person,

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and to gain an undue sympathy and respect for the bank by representing her as the victim of her integrity, and the object of your revenge on account of her virtuous resistance to your dis=honorable propositions.

The system which is now established for the propagation of these falsehoods, and the mischief intended to be accomplished by them, entitles them to our notice; and I think it due to you, and also to the cause which is attacked in your person, to have them refuted, and that in a way to make the refutation as conspicuous, conclusive and lasting, as the charge itself has been impudent, false and public. For this purpose I wish to interweave the refutation among our congressio=nal debates, and to take some opportunity of doing so during the ensuing session. I have much material on hand to be used for this purpose, but as I wish to make "a root & branch business of it", pulling up and tearing down, and carrying all before me, til the whole calumny is swept off, I have thought it best to consult you for the purpose of seeing whether you have not in

your possession, or in your power, some evidences of your old & fixed opinions on the subject of a national bank, and especially of your disinclination to ^re charter the late one? Some of your old & intimate friends may have recollections on this point, and perhaps you may have on hand some evidences, or memoranda, of your own opinions before you became President in 1829. It is to periods anterior to that epoch that I wish your attention to be directed. Did Genl. Cadwallader sound you, or sound your friends to ascertain your sentiments, when he was at Nashville in 1826 or '27? Was there any attempt to get you to join in the solicitation for a branch bank at Nashville about that time? It runs in my head that Genl. Cadwallader told me at Washington, about that time, in a confidential interview which he had with me in the Finance committee room of the Senate on the subject of establishing a branch at St. Louis, that you were opposed to the institution, or opposed to the establishment of a branch at Nashville. This is an impression on my mind, and it is also

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my impression that he was then on his way to St. Louis & Nashville, as the agent of the bank, to report upon the application of those places for branches. Was he at Nashville twice? My memory is very tenacious when I charge it with any thing to be remembered; otherwise it is not, and in this interview with Genl. C. the only thing that occupied me was my own case, and to save myself from being suppo-sed favorable to the establishment of a branch at St. Louis while doing justice to the merchants and others of that place who sent their petition through me to solicit one. I merely men-tion these points to turn your attention to them, and would suggest that a statement from yourself, of your own long established opinions on the subject, and early determination not to agree to a renewal of the late U. S. Bank charter, would certainly be beneficial both to the cause and to yourself, and could be read by me, with your permission, in the course of the speech which will be made, and thus become a part of the political history of the times.

I am, Sir, Most truly & sincerely yours

Thomas H. Benton.

+

chief Justice Toney — private to be attended to. answered 11th March 1837 — the letter not found supposed to be burnt — further search to be made & if found sent to him. A. J.

I wrote Mr Taney that another search for his letter was made & not found. A. J. in Febry 184-

Hermitage

Tennessee

20988-89

Private.

Washington. 13th. Nov. 1837.

Dear Sir,

I feel greatly obliged by the kind sentiments expressed in yours of the 30th. ult. — My family all unite the remembrances reciprocated to you & yours — most sincerely —

We think of you daily — and hope for continued health & length of days after your arduous services for the public —

That public you will see are capricious & not always grateful — Notwithstanding all which has been done for the merchants &

20990

Banks - they have organized in almost a solid phalanx against Mr. Van Buren & his measures - & overwhelmed the democracy in his own native State -

But he will I think be firm in all, which he believes to be right & trust to Providence and time for justice to his views - You are all must gratified, that they meet with your appro=bation - -

In respect to the course of the Planters' Bank at Nashville, concerning which you particularly write, I feel happy to assure you, that no rigid measure will be adopted so long as it meets our drafts - and that they will continue to be drawn in a gradual & customary manner - But I am told that heretofore, they have not paid out the deposits at Athens in such funds as to suit the disbursing officers - That course, if so, must be corrected or under the new law I shall be obliged to take steps to place the whole in interest -

The Bank had better pay cash or part specie if desired or the difference between that & specie - to the holders of the Drafts than be sued or give bond & interest.

The President is in excellent health - and does not despair of the Republic - however basely he has been deserted & betrayed by many of his former professed friends -

Respectfully & Truly
Yours
Levi Woodbury

Genl. Andrew Jackson -
Hermitage -

20991

Free

Gen. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage
near
Nashville
Tennessee

Mr Wood
answered 24
Nov 1834

Deposite it, to the credit of Capt. Eleason, and notify him that it is so done

Nashville
13th November 1837

Dr. Andrew —

I enclose you the bill which I shall thank you to negotiate for the purpose of paying Capt. Eleason the interest for the first six months agreeably to the contract for the negroes. You will be perfectly safe in signing it, as the money will be deposited in due time to meet it in the Union Bank here. I have accepted it thinking that Mr. Thomas would prefer to have my name as acceptor to that of any stranger. Stockly's name would be joined with mine but he is not in town to day as I expected.

Hereafter I will have a permanent arrangement made at Washington to meet the payment for this purchase without the trouble of bills of exchange.

I refer you to Wm. Armstrong for the news at home. With kind regards to Cousin Sarah & the children, yours

A. J. Donelson

Advise with Mr. Thomas about it. our friend Col. Earle will not hesitate to endorse it, when you tell him from me, that it will be done & be paid. A J

20992

converse with Mr [illegible] about it. our friend Col
Earle will not hesitate to restore it, when we tell
him from me. that it will be done I expect.
AJ

20993

A Jackson Jr
care of the President

A Jackson Jr

care of the President

Confidential

Boston Mass. Nov. 14th 1837

Venerable Sir

Perhaps an apology may be due from a humble individual like myself thus intruding himself on the notice of one who has long deservedly enjoyed the entire confidence of a large majority of his fellow Citizens. But belo-nging to that class of our fellow Citizens who claim to be "Democrats" in truth & sincerity. I have presumed on your indulgence. although I once had the honor of a letter of introduction and of taking you by the hand both in 1829 & 1834. it being my good fortune to be present & to listen to both your Inaugural addresses.—

By the enclosed printed copies of Testimonials. you will perceive that I have long been known to that ancient Democratic party. the only political party that has ever existed in our Country. whose aim & object has ever been to perpetuate & maintain the liberties of the people as guaranteed by the Constitution. and believe me Sir. although by the Bank & monied influence of the day. there is no little exertions in opperation to render Democracy odious. which has been too successful as will be evident by the result of the late elections in N. York. & our own State yesterday.

I should not have troubled one whom I am proud to hail as one of the fathers of Democratic Republicanism. one who has successfully defended its sound principles, at this time had not an apostate Citizen of your State voluntarily addressed the Citizens of Boston last friday evening evidently with the design of influencing our State & City election. I am by no means in the habit of attending political assemblages of our political opponents. But on this occasion as there had been an unusual "flourish of Trumpets" announcing that "the Hon. Mr. Bell of Tenesse. two members of Congress from Kentucky. & Messrs. Hoffman & Curtis of

N. york

20994

N. York would address the people on the occasion". I attended more from curiosity than with an expectation of being gratified or enlightened, — Mr. Webster opened the farce by descending in a Crak.[d] Diving Bell next followed the changes rung by the imported Bell. the itinerant Electioneerers from Pen. & N. York. not a word was said by a Citizen of Mass. except by Mr Webster. It would be unnecessary to mention that yourself & Mr Van Buren on which all the speakers liberally bestowed their vituperation & malice such as has long since become the every day story of hired calumniators.

It will not be expected that I copy any of the remarks of the Speakers. their harrangues were but a repetition of what appears daily in the Federal presses. whether they have been of advantage to their employers or their party. is difficult to determine from some cause there has been a great increase of Federal votes in the City & State far as heard from. It is probable Mr. Everetts majority will be nearly or quite 20.000, and it is doubtful whether a solitary Democratic Senator has been elected —

Such a state of things will not surprise any when it is known that the Bank & money influence is paramount to all other. this is a painful acknowledgement. but it is nevertheless religiously true. there is a consolation however in believing that there is still virtue enough in the people to rise superior to so sordid a delusion & again sustain their best friends. & that of our beloved Country. when this Bank mania & panic like others shall have had their day, & reason again resume her empire,

It will be perceived by some of the Testimonials (printed by my friends.) that those friends, at least some of them have alluded to a removal & consequent inconvenience experienced

aggrieved by the acts of an Officer of your appointment & during your administration. and the inference naturally infer^d. would be, that ^the act would create unfriendly feelings not only towards yourself. but the subordinate officer alluded to. nothing was farther from the truth. I only regretted that Mr. Robb. was too easily influenced by the vindictive enmity of my old political opponents. who when they found me deprived of employment very cordially took me by the hand apparently sympathising in my misfortunes. I thanked the numerous Federalist for their pretended sympathy but saw no cause to distrust the honest integrity & patriotism ^of the Executive and if I ever should. which I much doubted. they would never have the plesure of classing me among their party.

My humble situation in the Boston Custom House would seem to render it improper to write even a confidential Letter to a gentleman of so high standing without more than a partial acquaintance and but for the circumstance of a Citizen of your State takeing the unwarrantable liberty to come among us. for the express purpose of inlightening us poor ignorant Yankees & influence our votes. I should probably have omitted this freedom. In return for this freedom I merely ask the favor of being ranked among those who claim to be honest admirers. one who while life is spared him. will never cease his admiration & respect for your talents integrity & patriotism both in the field & Cabinet. tendering my prayers & best wishes for your health & happiness so long as life is a blessing or desireable.

With great Respects. I have the Honor
to be your Ob^t. humble servant.

E. A. Clary

Genl. A. Jackson

Late President of the U. States.

20995

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Mc Elroy's
confidential
& political A.J.

[1837]

Dear Genl

I send you enclosd the Letter of Mr Forsyth and a Two Letters from Capt. Saunders the Battalion marchd on 7th in fine Health and spirits and I have no doubt are at Milledgeville by this time

I will now make the publication in the union, I have no doubt that the war is over but those troops will aid Genl Jesup and in Hunting up the Indians who will fight no more but remain Concealed and will come in

Poor Jim Boys many Women in wreck of the Monmouth nearly all drown ashore, My Respects to the family no news

Truly & affectionately
yr
R Armstrong

Genl Jackson

Hermitage

20996

20997

Genl R. Armstrong
letter enclosing
Mc [illegible] letters
to A. J. & Wm.
Sanders to Genl
Armstrong
A. J.

Doctor Linn - Nov 22 1837

My dear Sir,

John S. Horner Esqr, late Secretary of Michigan, & Wisconsin - has lately called upon me, & complains heavily of being removed (as he calls it) from office - protesting that he never agreed to the exchange, and that the letter produced to me was a forgery as he never wrote such a one, and produces papers to show ~~from~~ that both Mr Jones & Mr Slaughter, that he never had so written.

I have requested Mr Horner to hand to you this note, when you call upon you & you will vouch for the correctness of the following statement. that application was made by you & Genl Jones that the exchange

20998

should be made, that I stated that as Mr
Horner had accepted the appointment
of Secretary under the difficult cir-
-cumstances which he had done, &
under a promise to be continued
as Secretary of Wisconsin I could
not remove him without it
was agreeable to his wishes - on
the second interview a letter
from Mr Horner was produced
consenting to the exchange -
when I agreed if Mr Slaughter would
resign his office I would nominate
Mr Horner for it, & Mr Slaughter
as Secretary to the Territory - this was
done - the nomination made, Slaugh-
-ters confirmed & Mr Horners suspen-
-ded on charges as preferred of Genl Jones - when
made it known that Mr Slaughters
commission should be withheld, if Mr
Horner was not confirmed, & Mr S. restored
to his former office #

soon after the nomination was con-
-firmed Mr Slaughter [illegible]
[illegible] of the Territory - this [illegible]
[illegible]

Ebensburg Cambria County Penn^a.
Nov. 22^d 1837.

To Gen. Andrew Jackson

Dear Sir. You will probably remember the name of the undersigned, as Editor of the "American Manufacturer," at Pittsburgh; which station I occupied until after your reelection in 1832, having passed through the campaign of 1828, as the Editor of a democratic paper, also at Pittsburgh, the "Western Journal," as your earnest and devoted friend.

As Editor of the Manufacturer, I was the first, and for some time, the only Editor in this state who sustained your opposition to the Bank; for, you may remember, that when our Legislature in the early stage of that contest, truckled under the power of the Bank. I am well satisfied of the fact, that my cooperation with your policy, and my unwavering support of yourself, was candid, disinterested and honorable.

20999

I removed from Pittsburgh to this county in 1835, to attend to some private business, the survey and sale of some wild lands on the mountain, in which I have a contingent interest. In the mean time I purchased another printing establishment and commenced "The Mountaineer" (which I still continue) and passed triumphantly through the contest of 1836, as the friend of Mr Van Buren. My business here is concluded, and I have no adequate inducement to remain as a Lawyer and I have been so long connected with the Press, which, in a pecuniary point of view is an unprofitable pursuit, that I wish to make other provisions for my family and myself. I have made up my mind to remove to the West, - to that portion of the Wisconsin Territory which is known as the "Iowa District," which is about to be organized into a seperate Territorial Government. I have applied to Mr Van Buren for the Office of Secretary of this forthcoming Territory. My claims will be supported by the democratic members of the State Convention now in session at Harrisburg, to amend the Constitution, and by our Delegation in both Houses of Congress. To add still more to the strength of my claims, is the object of this respectful communication -

I therefore enquire - Would it comport with your sense of propriety, as a private citizen of the U. States, to enclose forward to this place, a short letter of recommendation to President Van Buren? For any information, as regards my character and qualifications, I refer you at once to Mr. Buchanan of the U. S. Senate Mr. Muhlenberg of the House, and Ch. J. Ingersall of Phila.

This request may, in your opinion, imply considerations of *delicacy*. If so, use your best descretion. I should, indeed, receive your short letter of recommendation with strong emotions of gratitude; but if you withhold it, I shall be the last man in the world to misconstrue your motives.–

I have served my country, (for with me, *party* and country are the *same*, both to be beloved and defended *on the ground of principle*) I have served my country, as an Editor, with fidelity, and, as I am convinced, with disinterested zeal; with ^what^ efficiency, others may say. I wish to withdraw from the desk of an Editor, and I want the station, in *Iowa*, of which I have spoken, as an *introduction* to the West. *You can aid me in this*. Will your sense of propriety allow you to do so? The persons to whom I have referred, you know.

I send you the "*Mountaineer*" of February 28th 1837.– It contains a notice of the close of your administration. I had no inducements to flatter. I abhor that "*low vice*", as much as you can do. My remarks were, in my understanding of their character, the effusions of a patriotic heart, breathed forth, in reference to a great object, on a great occasion. Pardon this intrusion upon your privacy and accept assurances of the high consideration with which I remain your friend, and obedient servant– Wm. B. Conway.

21070

Paid

Mr Conway [illegible]
to be
answered by
presented by
[illegible]

EBENSBURGH
NOV
22
Pa

PAID 25

Genl Andrew Jackson —
"Hermitage" near
Nashville
Tennessee —

Frankfort, Nov. 22d. 1837.

Dear Sir:

I have been here nearly three weeks noticing the course I find Mr. Clay's friends, (I think,) fully prepared and decidedly determined, to press his pretensions for the Presidency: but a convention is contemplated, to decide at once on a candidate to run singly agst Mr. Van Buren; in which the claims of Mr. Webster of course will be brought forward; (this is expected here,) and where Genl. Harrison will again be thought of, but not further than to quiet the few Whigs favourable to him as a middle man. That a Conservative, may be nominated, is possible, but I should think not probable, from the firm temper displayed in Ky. for Mr. Clay's support. Judge White is not only, not thought of, but is ridiculed, and spoken of, not as he deserves — they deem him here as a feeble, politician, and weak & vain man — a mere instrument in the hands of Mr. Bell, and of the same grade with Genl. Harrison, & as easily used. The Judge is for himself all: nor was his wish to be President of sudden growth; and as between others, the World never produced

21001

a more indifferent man, unless some private & personal feeling existed, to turn the scale.

The result of the N. York elections is deemed an over-whelming Whig victory. The truth seems to me to be, that the State Bank party, have carried the vote generally, and are no further Whigs & U.S. Bank men, than their present leader, Mr Talmage, who is a decided Democrat, in professions, and dare not be otherwise. On the currency question, the Administration party are not agreed but that they will give up the Government, State, & Federal, to their old opponents the Federalists, is too improbable for belief. However time will soon test the fact.

Until the Whigs put up their candidate, it is impossible to conjecture how the two great parties, of Bank, & anti-Bank, will divide — for this must be the pivot at last on which the election will turn; nor will the Whigs be agreed — for many of the leaders are pledged by interest, & promise to the old Bank & Biddle lead; whereas, the Southern Bank men will not think of such a course: nor, will N. York ever follow such lead. But the present Congress must act, and fix the currency on some middle basis between Specie and paper. We have for more than forty years been deluded with the paper system — the State

politicians know nothing better than paper, as
a medium of circulation— they are generally
of the larger Towns and connected with the State
Banks in interest, and controlled by the State
Banks— hence the policy of receiving for a
time such currency as these Banks can fur-
nish & the necessity of driving it out by a
United States paper of the Treasury note kind—
and then, the gradual withdrawal of the Treasury
—circulation, as circumstances may permit— it will be
under the controll of Congress. Thus, gradually, we
will attain, what a sudden effort, however vig-
orous cannot. I have no doubt, and have often
within a few months—(since May,) so said on paper
& told others, that the State Banks must be
co-erced by a treasury _paper_ circulation, within
just & _local_ bounds; that the affections of the mer-
chants must be fixed on the U.S. Treasury,
by the constant assaults on their feelings of seeing
and _owning_ Treasury notes— & knowing they are
the best money as a circulation; that they are
equally good every where.

In every Country on Earth, the _Treasury_
is the Government— & if placed in other hands
than the Govt— as in a U.S. Bank, power centres
there— & very soon the Sceptre departs to the money
King, who holds & controlls the Treasury in fact.

21002

He acts, as Mr Biddle has — independently of the popular will, & holds it in contempt, as wealth in masses ever has, & ever will cause men to do.

Public sentiment must be turned on the Treasury, by a large treasury circulation, coming down to 20 dollar notes, of the similar stamp of U.S. Bank notes; payable on demand, but without interest, whenever the specie is desired — & I have thought the issue should be large as the wants of the country require; so large as to drive in the Pennsylvania U.S. Bank paper — & all other State Bank circulation, into its own neighbourhood. That the Devil must be fought with fire, is an old adage, but often very true in the matters of practical policy; and that this is one of the cases for its application, I cannot bring myself to doubt, after much reflection. Without a compromise on some such ground, the republican party may lose the helm, and all its control — & the extreme of the Hamiltonian paper system, & paper Government, at last be forced upon us followers of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. H. did not believe in a Govt. of numbers — & he sought for another & secret power based on money & its silent operations; the impulse he gave has hung on our necks like a millstone for more than forty years, nor dare we hope to sever ourselves from the policy by a sudden wrench — as we were adroitly bound to the plan, so by adroitness we must get loose from it: and we are in the

condition to do it if the means are resorted to — but the thing must be boldly done by a paper daily to-
tate, over-coming all paper competition, & by carrying the State Bank power with us.

Company has dropped in —

Most sincerely, & ever
Your friend.

J. Catron.

P. S.

This people here are too much engaged in their own local affairs, & personal squabbles, to learn anything of us or ours — they know no more of our newspapers than Connecticut does — I have not seen one since here, from Ten: nor do this people look beyond their own State. Even in Law, they rely almost exclusively on the decisions made at home.

J. C.

To Genl. A. Jackson,
Hermitage.

31003

2/004-5

Judge Catron
X
All letters in this
bundle from Judge C

1835 etc

Rough draft   Nov. 29: ~~18~~ 1837

substance of the

D. Sir, to Thomas H. Benton Esq. of the U.S. senate

It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. The gratification of hearing that ~~your health and~~ the you and your amiable lady & children were enjoying good health is heightened at this time by the ~~consideration~~ reflection that the public, as well as myself, feel a deep interest in ~~you~~ whatever ~~concerns you~~ is calculated to affect your labors at the ~~approaching~~ next session of congress. Arduous and ~~difficult~~ trying as ~~were~~ my efforts were to free the country from the insidious power of the ~~Aristocratic~~ Autocracy Aristocrats who have obtained possession of the Banking institutions of the country and who hope by this influence to mould the public will into an acquiescence once more in the ~~doctrine~~ ~~of this~~ slavish doctrine that the many must

21006

labor for the benefit of the fund, I see that I
did but little more than provoke the wrath
of this power, and that the honor of disarming
it must belong to those who have succeeded
me in the administration of the Government.
~~That this honor~~. That this honor may be won
by Mr. Van Buren and those who like him
~~so readily~~ have nobly resolved to stand by the
constitution & the country whatever may be the
personal sacrifice or hazard is my sincere
prayer. For ~~[illegible]~~ my own part
discouraging as some recent events are I cannot
doubt the decision to which the American people
must soon come upon this great and
momentous question. As I look at it
it is a test of intelligence and virtue, which

cannot be cast against the republican portion of our countrymen without impairing essentially the hopes which have been heretofore indulged in respect to their capability of self government

The charge made of my being friendly to the Bank of the U. States until I found it could not be used for my political purposes, when I turned against it, is one of the basest calumnies ever uttered. So must all pronounce it who know any thing about me. I have ever opposed the establishment of this Bank on grounds of expediency as well as of constitutionality. When the Aristocratic few at Nashville first made a movement to obtain a Branch there, they were forestalled by a ~~[illegible]~~ law of the Legislature imposing a heavy fine upon any

21007

Bank that should attempt to do business within the limits of the State without being first chartered by the Legislature thereof. This provision of the legislature had my approbation and prevented the location of the Bank while it continued in force: but it was afterwards repealed ~~by the friends~~ of it. I was absent at the time the subject was discussed but reached the seat of ~~the Legislature~~ Gov. the night before the final vote in the State Senate, ~~and~~ but in time to expostulate with Robert C Foster Esq. who was then the presiding officer of that body, and I warned him of the danger of repealing that law. I stated to him that the object of those who urged the repeal was the introduction of the U States Bank, and that the result of the operations of such an institution would be to drain our state of its precious metals for the benefit of those

-private-

Hermitage Novbr. 29th 1837

My dear Sir,

It is a long time since I have rec. a letter from you. I hope you are not confounded & struck dumb by the result of the Newyork elections - as for my part I view it a happy result for the republican cause - the machinations & conspiracy of the conservatives with the federal whigs has, by [illegible] combinations, produced this result; and the eyes of the whole republican party being now opened to their treachery, must unite the republican party in one solid phalanx & the result at the next elections in Newyork will be triumphant - look back to 1798 - the days of alien & sedition, many & black cockade, that united the republican party & they overwhelmed their adversaries by energy & union - the deception used by the conservatives, caused many good republicans to amalgamate with the opposition at the poles, which the great festivals # & rejoicing of the opposition must have undeceived, & the result must be tremendous. I have no fears for the republicans the

The whigs festival at Nashville was quite a failure [illegible] & [illegible] lights - it has done good to the republican cause -

21047

south are rallying & uniting - The eyes
of the Tennesseeans are fast opening
- the Speech of Bell at the festival in
Boston will produce his downfall
in Tennessee - his no party, party
declamations are now beginning
to be well understood - he has sold
himself to the federalists & abandoned
whiggs & his whole course must now
appear to be what I told the people
to devide the republican party, and
sell the state to the opposition for
his own agrandizement - The election
of Foster was a severe rebuke to Bell
& shews that the Legislature of Tennessee
has lost all confidence in him,
and I should not be surprised, if the
next Legislature of Tennessee were
to elect a Senator for a different term
on the ground that this Legislature
had violated the constitution, by electing
a Senator two years before a vacancy
and thereby usurping the powers that
belonged to their successors, and the election being
brought on in open violation of the
pledges of several members to their
constituents. All Mr Van Buren has to
do is, to continue on in the even tenor

-of-

with undeviating firmness.
his ways;— the people will rally
[illegible] [illegible] energy, with honor
is only now necessary to insure
the administration success—
Energy is necessary to clean the
augean stable in New York, and
separate from the Government the
traitors & conservatives, and hold
them up to public gaze as vile
apostates from principle and
unworthy to be trusted by the
republicans— do your duty come
weal or woe.— If the divorce
bill passes all will be well, and
the South will I think all unite
upon that at last.
What must be the feelings of
Mr [illegible] & Mr Rives upon the
destruction of the country they have brought about—
will they join the blue light fede-
ralists— will Mr Rives & Talmadge
still patronise the [illegible] mag-
[illegible] [illegible] that destroyed [illegible]
[illegible] will they get back to the repu-
blicans, or continue their course
& take Clay & Webster in their em-
brace [illegible] both to give
up Mr Rives, & hope he may retrace his
steps.

21012

steps - but his high standing with
the republicans he never can re-
=gain - Ritchie will get back after
doing great injury to the republi-
=can cause - for can any man
who loves his government and
his country & has common sense
advocate the restoration of the depo-
=sits to the custody of Banks
who have acted so treacherously
to the Government & people, and
with such bad faith - can any
confidence be reposed that they with the deposits
would not at any time suspend
again, & bankrupt the Government
at the bidding of foreign agents,
whenever they could make twenty
five percent profit, by throwing
a depreciated paper upon the
hands of labour - the people with
one voice say divorce the Govt.
from all Banks - they have
proved treacherous & ought no
longer to be trusted - [illegible] those
conservatives & traitors [illegible] the
few of [illegible] & [illegible] they
feel - be [illegible] temporizers -
I can only add my good wishes
for [illegible] & all [illegible] family in
which my household cordially join -

F. P. Blair Esqr. — Andrew Jackson

Free Andrew Jackson

NASHV DEC

Francis P. Blair Esqr
Washington
District Columbia

Nov. 29/37

Old Ritchie

21022-a

Novr. 29. 1837. Wash. city

My Dear General

Your interesting letter of the 31. ult. has remained unanswered but not unappreciated by me — The prophecy as you will perceive in a fair way for fulfilment — Rives & Talmadge have been already discarded by those to whom all their recent efforts have been serviceable as no longer necessary to their success, and the democracy universally consider them as deserters — They have met with a worse fate than Judge White & John Bell. These last were taken into fellowship, but Webster & his organs have warned Rives & Talmadge off the premises. They have greed not enough & they think that the Banks have ruled the rank & file of the conservatives into the federal fold and so the letter yoke of meetings bulls (they are never seen apart) have had the dogs set on them. I have little doubt that it will ultimately prove beneficial to our cause to be quits with these self-styling friends. While they were here they were busy sowing disaffection and done a vast deal of mischief among honest men, who did not penetrate their motives — Now their position is understood they will be harmless & helpless. If we are overthrown it will be by the Banks, not by the twin traitors —

21013

Mr. Van Buren, I suppose, has written to you as to
the prospects in New York. He seems nothing daunted,
although I confess so sudden & unexpected a revolu=
=tion effected by the Bank, so notoriously hostile dis=
[illegible] so struck, rather unpropitious for the
success of the honest cause in that quarter – But
the people have been taken by surprise & panic
stricken – I think before three years roll round
they will rally again – It cannot be but that
the selfish & knavish policy of the Bank, stripping
& impoverishing the industrious, for the drones that
live on corporations, will be understood. And
surely the country which fifty years ago resisted
a tax & stamp tax will not now tamely ac=
=quiesce in a Bank tax levied on every article
of ~~[illegible]~~ consumption & paid not to Government
to a privileged class, for their private emolument.
I should as soon expect that a sensible people
should agree to pay tax for the use of their
own lands, as to ~~continue~~ to raise capital to
be deposited in New York, on which forty millions
of ~~[illegible]~~ loans annually should be made in the Bank issues
springing from it – the Banks like the Custom House
levying at least 6 per cent on the whole amount
& so taxing the whole consuming class of
money for the benefit of the commercial & Banking
gentry – Surely in 3 years the people can be brought

2 to face their fraudulent opposition. I can assure you
could lead them to the charge, and I think that we
[illegible] Buren will not be wanting in his efforts —
his message will be before
Before this reaches you, [illegible] by Express to you. Desiring
you agreed I shall send it [illegible] [illegible] correspondence
[illegible]. I have not read it but feel my [illegible] he will maintain
with the President. I do not doubt he [illegible] upon the suppo-
his ground with [illegible] firmness [illegible] [illegible]
sition that New York has declared against him [illegible] Constituents
does not follow ~~that a majority of his~~ Ohio - Pennsyl-
~~are fixed~~ against the measure. [illegible] are on his side according
vania [illegible] South [illegible] thousand votes in
to the late popular vote [illegible] [illegible]. At all events
New York have [illegible] Executive [illegible] to think
it is the duty of an [illegible] has been opposing to
that a corrupt influence [illegible] what he [illegible]
being in all that is bad against [illegible] to risk him
[illegible] the cause of the country, to bring truth
[illegible] [illegible] time to the good [illegible] for it. him-
=self to give [illegible] the friends to combat for it.
patriotism into [illegible] far on Tennessee, [illegible]
the Banks over against the people [illegible] Sovereignty
The Govr. I shall consider the people federal in their
[illegible] The State Banks (all federal) will speedily
at end. The State [illegible] (for the most part)
nature of managed by federalists for the most part [illegible]
being [illegible] the National Legislature [illegible] by making
=the Administration which will perpetuate itself; against this those you left
21014 perpetuity of the Bank.

will continue to the attempt of try to prove themselves worthy
of your confidence.

What you say about Ritchie is you will have
seen of coming about. He proposes a half way measure (of pay
(special deposits) which Rives, like a man, opposes. By
this you will understand that Rives is hopeful of
being able to set up a Third party & to bring
for the Presidency in the next campaign. On this ground
printer is opposed to a compromise. And this will make
Ritchie & the will part. For my part I am averse
Ritchie to come back. [illegible] otherwise with banks
to all [illegible], (Specie [illegible] with them &
we can have no [illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] to the prostitution of [illegible] paper [illegible] by making
[illegible] with the [illegible] paper or the Govt [illegible]
currency [illegible] the Govt [illegible]
the Banks to put off their paper [illegible] choice [illegible]
by telling [illegible] the paper they offer [illegible] whipping the devil
[illegible] for the Banks [illegible] only a way [illegible] the Govt [illegible] the
[illegible] The idea that the [illegible] will [illegible] the [illegible]
round the Stump [illegible] with Specie [illegible] and when the [illegible] comes [illegible]
[illegible] of their [illegible] and [illegible] back the Govt
the Banks are [illegible] to their [illegible] it will be found that they
deposits in gold [illegible] to redeem the circulation there
[illegible] a farthing left to [illegible]
[illegible] faith of it.

But I leave you with these topics. You will
pardon me however because I know you [illegible] your friends to tell
you have their thoughts on every [illegible] this currency [illegible]

I conversed with Mr. Kendall about the papers that Bancroft wishes to read. According to my understanding of Mr. Bancroft, he does not contemplate a biography, but only is solicitous to fill himself with materials, to fill that niche in his History, which you & your public actions are to occupy, with perfect accuracy. It is not his wish to obtain the papers for publication but only to correct & make perfect his narrative & study your character in the original emanations of your mind. Mr. Kendall's design will embrace the publication of many of the Documents in connexion with a minute Biography. Both are interested in their general facts being able that their several works may receive mutual support from their authenticity. And above all your fame is concerned in it. I referred Mr. Bancroft to Mr. Kendall & desired Mr. K. to furnish him with materials and fancy for a personal Sketch of you from his manuscript. And asked him when he makes a selection of your papers to allow Bancroft to read them. I think he will do so. However he said he would write you on the subject. He intends to prosecute his original design of the Biography. Mr. Ban[croft] [illegible] furnishing [illegible]

You said nothing to me about furnishing some letters of introduction to your [illegible] with [illegible] some [illegible]. He is worthy of the favor & is capable of [illegible] your [illegible]. He will [illegible] abroad in the only way you would have it. He will be [illegible] to your fame. [illegible] giving it to you is [illegible] afford him, [illegible] I make the opportunity ... [illegible] Your old friend

most truly
your affectionate friend
F. P. Blair

21015

General Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

near

Nashville

21016

FREE

WASHINGTON CITY D.C.

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
near
Nashville

F. P. Blair
answered 14 Decbr
1837 - A.

Nashville 29th Novr. 1837

Dear Genl.

I find that on your return march from Natchez to Tennessee with the old volunteers of this State in the Spring of 1813 you reached Columbia on the 19th April and there discharged a portion of the troops, and on the 22d of the same month you discharged the balance at this place, on the 24th two days afterwards I find a general order issued by you informing the troops that they would be paid for their past services and telling them to hold themselves in readiness to march to the north if so instructed by the Government—

Will you state if you please when the troops were discharged whether it was with the understanding that they were to hold themselves in readiness and await the orders of the Government again to enter the service of their Country under their engage=ments of the 10th December 1812 if required by the War Department— Inclosed you will find a true copy of the order above referred to, your early answer to the above in=quiries will oblige your friend

I am Respectfully
John P. Hickman

To. Genl. A Jackson
Hermitage

21017

21018

Major J. P. Heckman
answered [illegible]
Lough [illegible]
[illegible]
Nov. 1 Dec. 1837
Tennessee Volunteers

Hermitage Decemb. 2 1837

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 29th ult. had been before me some days — my answer postponed from various causes beyond my control until now. I therefore proceed to reply to your request.

After referring to the old Volunteers of Tennessee raised by me under the act of Congress of February and July 1812 &c, you ask will I state when the troops were discharged at Columbia, was it not with an understanding that they were to hold themselves in readiness to await the orders of the Government if called again to enter the service of their country under their engagement &c

When War was declared by the United States against Great Britain in 1812 — a Law was passed by Congress authorising the President of the U.S. to raise 50,000 men by voluntary inlistment who should be bound for two years, and to render one year's actual service within the two, for which they were to be engaged — under these Laws of February 6th and July 6th 1812 — being then Major General in the State of Tennessee I raised these Corps, had them regularly enrolled, and thro' the Governor of the State made a tender of their services to the President of the U States. Our tender of service was duly accepted of by the President thro' the Secretary of War in the following language —

War Department, July 11th 1812

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th of June — The tender of service by Genl Jackson, and the Volunteers under his command is received by the President with peculiar satisfaction, and in accepting their services, he cannot withhold an expression of his admiration of the zeal & order by which they are animated

Signed W. Eustis

21019

On the 11th of November 1812 I was call'd upon by the order of Governor Blount, in conformity with the orders of the then Secry of War, to call out the volunteers to meet at Nashville to receive their Commissions and to be fully organized by selecting their Regimental Staff preparitory to their march to New Orleans for the defence of the Lower Mississippi to which point we had been ordered- thus organized we were ordered to rendevous on the 10th of Decembr 1812- to decend to the Lower Mississippi. From the above date commenced our engagement for two years within which to serve one year before we could be discharged under our engagements. We decended the Mississippi halted at Natchez, at the request and at the advice of General Wilkinson there to await further orders from the Secretary of War; contrary to all our expectations on the 14th of March 1813 I received from the Secretary of War the order of which the following is a copy.

War Department 5th Jany 1813-

Sir,

The causes for embodying and marching to New Orleans the Corps under your command having ceased to exist, you will on receipt of this letter consider it as dismissal from Public Service and take measures to have delivered over to Major Genl Wilkinson, all articles of public property which may have been put into its possession.

Signed John Armstrong

The flattering manner in which our services had been accepted of, and the prompt manner with which we had obeyed the orders of our Government and marched to the defence of the Lower Mississippi an inhospitable clime- eight hundred miles from our homes, and having to return thro a savage wilderness- our sick deprived of every comfort and

covering, and the men of their arms, necessary for
their defence—without money & without supplies.
The volunteers under the acts of Congress being when
discharged intitled to their arms and equipments—my
feelings were aroused to a due sense of the injustice
done us, I at once determined, on my own means
and responsibility, that I would return these brave
and patriotic volunteers, thus cruelly abandoned
by their Government, to their country, family and
homes,—and thereby preserve them from destruction
which must await them, if left to their fate
in that insalubrious climate.— I therefore marched
those brave & patriotic men back to Tennessee
and restored them to their homes & families.—

When we reached Columbia (Tenn) the
law under which they were raised gave to the
volunteers when regularly discharged their
muskets and equipments—and the order of the
Secy of War being a dismissal from public
service—not a discharge from our engagements
under the Law, I gave the volunteers at Columbia
(Tenn) the discharge you refer to, that in case they were
not again ordered into service within the two
years for which they were engaged, to secure
to them all benefit under the Law and their arms
and equipments, but under the express pledge and
understanding that they should hold themselves
in readiness to finish their engagements, if call'd
upon again by the Government within the term of
the two years for which we were engaged.—

I had written to President Madison on the 15th
of March—bringing to his view in a proper
manner and feeling, the cruelty exercised to us

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by the dismissal so far from home, and without providing for our sick or return march but depriving us by the order of dismissal of all public supplies. I received his answer on the 24th of March at Nashville which gave rise to my order to which you allude (a copy inclosed) from which (order) and all other acts it is plain that they were considered as bound under their engagements to hold themselves in readiness to march promptly on the requirement of their Government, if made before the experation of two years from the time of their first being mustered into service. They were raised under a positive law, and there was no power except in Congress to discharge them from that positive legal obligation until they had served one whole year or that the two years had expired within which we had bound ourselves to the service of one. These are the facts, and when the volunteers were again called for under my order of the 19th of September 1813 the prompt obedience gave full evidence of their understanding, of their dismissal from public service and of my discharge, to hold themselves in readiness ~~again~~ — for on the 26th of Septemb agreable to my orders they were again all in the field with but few absentees — which shews ~~their~~ to have been in a ~~state~~ of readiness ~~and~~ with the promptitude which they manifested to fulfill their engagement. ~~[illegible]~~ Should there be any other facts you wish to be informed of I will with pleasure furnish them. In equity those brave volunteers are intitled to full pay & rations for the whole time they were held in readiness from their dismissal at Columbia until called into the service again in Septemb 1813. In conclusion

[illegible] to serve again if required

In conclusion - justice to these brave men I must remark, that after they returned home under some of their Officers and were disbanded; many of these joined that brave & Patriotic Officer Genl. Coffee, and continued in service until the close of the war, and nobly sustained the Eagles of their Country in the memorable defence at New Orleans and merited, and received the reward - the grateful thanks of their Government.

I am with great respect, yours

Andrew Jackson

Major John P. Hickman

Saml

h

31021

Saml

h

31021

Free Andrew Jackson

Major John P. Hickman
near Nashville
Tennessee

Cincinnati [illegible] Decbr 1837

Dear Sir

The unfortunate result of the New York elections as well as those of this state and New Jersey, [illegible] have the effect of paralyzing many of our friends and relying on you as the staff of their hope they are extremely anxious to know something of your opinion on the present State of affairs and whether you believe that there is or is not an actual change of the public mind on the subject of the measures of the administration and relying implicitly on your judgment they have asked me to solicit from you that opinion. For my own part I have too much confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people throughout the country to think that the late apparent deviation from the strict line of democratic duty is any thing but temporary brought about by local circumstances which will give way to the grand struggle that may be [illegible] by the great general principles of democracy. The people may occasionally be deceived by the intrigues of designing politicians and this deception has been aided and assisted by the treasonary movements of Banks and their supporters in the present instance; but there is good reason to hope that the delusion will not last [illegible] and [illegible] I confess that I have a great degree of anxiety as to the fate of the Treasury Bill [illegible] and I [illegible] that Bill [illegible] the [illegible]

all the evils complained of — as well that in itself it is a wise and wholesome measure as that the establishment of a National Treasury under the immediate control of the government would put an end to the hopes and expectations of those who so ardently desire the incorporation of a National Bank —

The question appears first now to be between a national Bank and a national treasury — and I firmly believe that if the latter was once established the friends of the former would soon despair of obtaining their object and consequently would soon give up the contest but so long as the question remains unsettled; or if any such temporary measure be adopted as the special deposit plan of Mr Rives and his party, the Bankites will continue to keep up the excitement in the hope and expectation that a national Bank would soon be preferred to the local Banks as the fiscal agent of the government — they would then continue to keep the people in a constant turmoil until their object would be consummated or their hopes entirely quashed by the establishment of a permanent national Treasury —

I presume you have seen the letter of Mr Langdon Cheves in opposition to the "sub treasury" scheme as he miscalls it — It surprised me to find the man who reasons so forcibly and so correctly upon the evils of a National Bank use such a tissue of false reasoning upon the treasury system — I labored hard to find out any

good argument in his long letter against the establish=
ment of a department of the government which
more than any other requires to be under the its
immediate control — and for the administration
of which the government is responsible to the
people — but I laboured in vain all his arguments
and all his precedents are in my mind entirely
nugatory — and where could there be an example
less germane to the matter than that of Julius
Cesar and the Romans of his day — The Romans
were conquered by their luxuries their vices and
their hereditary Senate before Julius Cesar had a
command in their army — The Roman people were
but as cyphers in their government — they had no
power or influence out of the walls of the City —
and within them they had but little permanent
influence — for Mr Chives or any intelligent man
to compare the Roman people ignorant and illiterate slaves to a vile
aristocracy at one time and the mere mercenaries of
an ambitious chieftain at another — to compare such
a horde of semi barbarians with the wisdom the
intelligence and the patriotism of such a people as
compose the great body of the American community
with a representative government responsible for two
four and six years to that people is really such
an absurdity as I could not have expected from a
man of such intelligence and experience as Mr
Chives — there is not a sentiment uttered by him on
this subject that I do not view as a refutation of

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itely — Give me the [illegible] the treasury Bill as a law and
I for one will give up all apprehensions as for the
mischief to the country on the [illegible] question extinguish
the hopes of the Bankites and the country will
soon be at rest — keep up their hopes and there will
be no peace

I find that Mr Richey has at last given up the further
discussion of the question of the treasury and he has
published many sound articles in its favour — but I am
yet to learn how Mr Rives feels at present — I am
sorry to say that those gentleman by the stand they
have taken have materially injured the democratic cause
— they perhaps have not made many converts to
their side of the question but the arguments used
by Richey have been made rallying points for those
who required not their preaching to convert them —
among others the Republican of this City with which
we have been much annoyed for at least 18 months
past; it is entirely under the Control of Williams and
his Ohio trust Company — and having considerable
circulation in the country weakened the democratic
party in 1836 and defeated it in 1837 — the last
by preventing the people to come out at the election
— It has been ascertained that not less than 1900
voters declined voting in October last all of the
democratic party and about 600 of the whig party
failed to come out so that our former majority was
lost and gained
the Majority of the Whigs were [struck out] by that
not voting
— and all this has been attributed to the hollow hearted

managers of the Republicans — but as I have before told you that his influence is at an end — he has shown so much exultation at the result of the late elections that those who were last slow in suspecting him have had their eyes opened — and some of his most devoted friends have turned against him since he published the following in one of his manifestos against the administration — "There is no use of a waste of words" says he a few days ago "now upon the subject — one being mostly mortified about it — If there is not a change of policy in the administration and a change of Councils to the administration cannot sustain itself — certain influences are becoming more and more intolerable — Vox populi Vox Dei"

Thus has he thrown off the mask and the people must perceive the ground now taken by this hypocrite and I believe he is so well understood that he can do but little more mischief —

The friends of General Harrison here are much offended by the course pursued by your Mr. Bell and his coadjutors from New York and Kentucky — they do not approve of the hint thrown out to Mr Webster at the great meeting in Boston — The General himself was quite sanguine before that of being nominated by a legislative caucus at Washington before the members would leave that City — I have not seen him since the Boston meeting — but I presume the hint to Webster has been a damper to him —

What strange inconsistency — but Conventions have been by the Whigs denounced as mere party caucuses

21024

now they are not only about to avoid a national convention, but the General would have had no objection to have been nominated by a Congressional caucus, a mode which has been so long discussed —

But I presume the General has stood as Candidate for the presidency for the last time — he is out to be the Candidate of the party in 1840 — If the treasury Bill be defeated in all probability Clay will once more mount the rostrum — at all events it will probably be Webster or him — Webster I believe is aided by the defeat for us — Neither South nor North I presume would vote for him — while Clay has still some hold upon the West —

I hope my dear sir that your health is quite restored and that your country will continue to have the benefit of your good advice for many years to come — your opinion upon the treasury Bill as proposed would be well received here and have much good effect — your last letter I took the liberty of reading to some of our good friends and they were delighted with the noble sentiments it contained —

I fear I have tired you with my long preamble and will therefore conclude with my sincere wishes for the reestablishment of your health to enjoy the gratitude and prayers of your fellow citizens —

I am with great respect and esteem
your obt servant
Moses Dawson

General Jackson

P.S. I have just heard that the Union of Nashville has changed its Editor — I hope the change is for the better — for we surely do require all the assistance we can procure +

I observe that a resolution has been introduced into your legislature calling upon Congress for a National Bank — Can it be possible that it will pass — but the legislature guilty of electing a Senator two years before a vacancy occurs may be expected to do any thing.

21025

Letter to Moses
Dawson in '37 re
the Sub. treasury +
currency — I think it
the same published by
D. (M.B.)

Jeffersonville Ind^a.
December 5th 1837.

Dear Genl.

When on a visit to the Hermitage last summer, I informed you that my Commission as Register of the Land Office at this place would expire, during the present Session of Congress; at which time you told me to drop you a line about the commencement of the Session. I have done so, and have only to say to you, that I would be pleased to be reappointed. May God preserve you many years is the prayer of

Your Obt Servt

Wm Lewis

Genl. Andrew Jackson.

21026

Paid 12½

Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tenn

MURFREESBOROUGH TEN
DEC
3

21027

JEFFERSONVILLE I.
DEC
1

Paid 18 3/4

Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tenn

Nashville Inn, Dec 7th 1837

~~M~~ Genl Jackson & Col Earl

To James B. Ferguson, Dr.

7			Weeks Board,		
		3	Days ~~each~~ @ $1 00/100	9	00
			Meals,	—	—
			Lodgings,	—	—
		2	Horse, 3 days	3	00
			~~Wine,~~ Servant	2	25
			Fire,	1	50
			Sundries,		50

Received payment $16.25

Robt. A. Barne

21028

Mr Jorgenson
bill & rec. pt
Decr 9th 1837.
Tavern bill—
A. J.

Hermitage Decbr. 9th. 1837—

My dear Sir,

Your letter of the 4th. instant is just received, asking my opinion on the present state of our public affairs &c &c— Being thus requested I cannot withhold my opinion. I have no fears of the republic— I cannot, for my own part see any cause for despair. The late political tornado which has swept over Newyork will purify & unite the republican ranks and leave it in an increased healthful condition— this is only what visited that state about thirteen years gone by— it was caused by the apostacy of a few influencial men, who by their professions, claimed to belong to the democratic republicans, & (in which had the confidence of many) whose attachment to Banks & the money power, were interested, and influenced thereby, seduced many republican democrats who had confidence in them to go with them to the Whig standard & vote with them at the poll— which gave the Whiggs & locofocos the ascendancy— it is the sweep of a day— the people will soon understand the treachery which has been practised upon them by these apostates, who have deluded them into the embrace of the Whiggs, and the recoil will be tremendeous at the next election—

21029

Senate Chamber,
Dec. 12th 1837.

Dear Sir,

I have just had the gratification to receive your letter in answer to mine from Cincinnati. I have read it twice over, & find it, as I knew it would be, most satisfactory & conclusive. I shall take the first fair occasion to use it, in conjunction with other material on hand, and will put the seal of condemnation upon this calumny which is as much aimed at the cause of the country in which you have been engaged, as at your own reputation for having been your country's defender.

Notwithstanding the event in New York, and disappointment in some other states, we are in good spirits & ripe for the contest, & mean to fight it out without flinching, or compromising, or calculating consequences.

Most truly & sincerely yours, Thomas H. Benton.

21035

21036

Col Benton
Decr. 12th 1837.
A. J.

General Jackson,
Hermitage,
Tennessee.

A. Jackson to William Donelson
Dr. To 100 bundles of fodder — $2
Ten bushels wheat at 75/100 pr bushel 7:50
In all — — $. 9:50 —
Inclosed I send you ten dollars
in two peices please sign this
receipt & return it by the bearer
Andrew Jackson
Decbr, 12th 1837 — Then recd the
above account in full —
William Donelson

21037

General Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

nr Nashville

Tenn:

Col. M. White
New Orleans —
to be answered
answered by mail
5th Novr 1837

21036

—Privat— Hermitage Decbr. 14th 1837—

My dear Sir,

Your interesting letter of the 29th ultimo has been duly received, for which I thank you. You may rely on it, that the late political tornado that has so unexpectedly swept over New-york will have a healing effect to purify & unite the Democratic republicans—their eyes every where are now opened to the apostacy of those treacherous conservatives who has deluded many to go with them to the polls, and vote with the federal aristocracy, which produced the late result—but rely upon it in the end, it will unite the democracy from main to Louisiana, & the recoil will be tremendeous. Talmage & Rives must retrace their steps forthwith, or join the tail of the Federal ragocrats, who have already shewn, whilst the federalists profit by the treason, they despise the traitors—their only alternative is, to go with the administration & vote for the divorce bill, or go with the federalists & ragocrats for a National Bank, & be expelled forever from the Republican fold. There can be no one who loves his country, the constitution & our Independence as a nation can ever vote for a reunion with the State Banks & the Genl Government, and to make them again the repositories of our revenue—common sense at once points out the danger to our country & the permanency of our

21039

republican system by such a reunion,
and particularly, in a state of war-
There is no security the banks can
give that would justify the confidence
that in a state of war they would not
again suspend, ~~again~~ without the public
funds, and compell the Govt. to
submit to a foreign yoke, or
make a dishonorable treaty, dicta=
=ted by a foreign enemy- can any
patriot justify a reunion that
might lead to such consequences-
I answer unhesitatingly no. It
is only the sordid & corrupt that
could for one moment place
our country in such an humble
attitude, which might lead to such
dangerous results to our freedom and
independence & they ~~only those~~ patri=
=otism is subordinate to selfish
views, & personal agrandisement.
The people are virtuous, and
love their country too much
to sustain such men, & doctrines.

The visit of Bell to Boston to join
in the celebration of the Whiggs- his
speech there, & his dinner at New=
york; has opened they eyes of all
in Tennessee & will prostrate
him in the state ~~Tennessee~~ rely on it
Tennessee will soon be her=
=self again, & will rally in sup=
=port of the administration.

I have read the presidents message
you sent me with delight- it is
as I expected; and even the whole whiggs

3104

approve it, as far as I have heard-
present me to him, I shall write
him soon- the people will
sustain him.

The Bank convention ajourning
without naming a day for re=
=sumption of specie payments,
must surely open the eyes of
the people- It was thought it would
end thus- it was intended to gull
the people- but I trust it will
have the effect to pass the
divorce bill & rouse the
peoples hostility against the
combined operations of the
banking mony power against
the Government- they must
now clearly perceive that this
combination intend to rule
by its corruptions & if not
checked will destroy our republi=
=can system- & what must Mr.
Rives now think of the aid he has
given to this party- will he ac=
=knowledge his error, & hoist his
flag in favour of the entire
seperation of the Government
from this corrupt combination-
-he must do this, or join the con=
=servatives & go for a National Bank
-there is but one of these alternatives
left him- but I think Mr Rives
will now come back as he
did upon the change of the deposits
-we will see.

I have noted your remarks
as it regards Mr Bancroft- It will
afford me pleasure thro you to give

51040

any papers of the kind you have named when you visit me you can exa-mine & select them — your last letter was the first intimation I had of the intention of Mr Bankers of to travel abroad — it will afford me pleasure to forward him any letters to any of my friends in Europe — please inform me to what part of Europe he intends to visit and I will on the receipt of your letter forward him such letters as I think may be of use to him.

My health is improving, but every time I leave home, I get a backset, & my vision is much impaired, & of late, I have had much company & have but little time in the day & cannot write with candle light — Be pleased to present my kind regards to Mr Buchannon of the senate with my thanks for his kind letter inclosing me his speech & Mr Wrights which I have read with much pleasure — they do great honor to their talents & patriotism — say to him I intend to write him soon — present my kind regards to Mr Benton & his family — his prudent & undeviating course has given him many friends in this state — the Democrats rely upon him for a restoration of an undeviating currency —

My whole household join me & in-

in kind regards to your Mrs Blair & family - little Rachel sends a kiss to Mrs Blair & Elisa - she enquires often how long before you will be here.

The Madisonian has fully, as I expected, unmasked itself - what does old Col Garland think of the course of his son in congress - is the old Gentleman become a conservative, and how does Mr Rives & Talmage look & relish the rejoicing of the federalists on their victory attained thro the union of the con=servatives with the federalists, the ragocrats, the Whiggs & the corrupting influence of the Banking credit shin plaster system - I sincerely regret Rives attitude, Major Chri=sman who now resides at the saltworks, Washington Va, tells me he is sunk in the opinion of the democrats in western Virginia - that he has lost all their confidence - will you at some leisure time give me a panorama view of these conservatives in the senate -

The only way to correct the morals of these apostates is to hold them up to the scorn of the public. I have no fears but you will nobly do your duty & in the end the Democracy will triumph. May a kind providence aid you in this good & great cause, & may prosperity attend you & yours, bless you all with health & long life & a happy immortality is the ardent prayer of your friend

Andrew Jackson

F. P. Blair esqr

private - P.S. I have recd a long letter from Mr McDowson asking my opinion on the account it gives to Lucas - I am preparing an answer which he thinks will have a good effect in ohio -

Jan 1841

21043

Andrew Jackson

NASHVILLE
DEC
17
Free

Francis P. Blair Esqr.
washington City
District of Columbia

Dec. 14/37
1837

Old Ritchie

Baltimore Decr 19. 1837

<u>Private</u>

My dear Sir

I received your kind letter and should have written to you before — but I have been busy in the Circuit Court, which however is now over, & leaves me at leisure until the meeting of the Supreme Court which will take place on the second Monday in January — and I cannot employ my first leisure more agreeably than in writing to you, & expressing my cordial and sincere hope that the approaching new year will find you and your family in health and happiness, & that you may live to see many happy returns of the Season. — My own family have returned to Town from our Country residence & my two eldest girls are in Washington attending Miss Forsyths wedding. We hope that the health of all of us has been much improved by our stay in the country. —

I beg you to give yourself no trouble to search for the letter I asked for. I wished to interweave it in the Memoirs I propose to write, simply to shew that my own

21643

own conduct in relation to the removal of the Deposites was frank & decided, & to repel the calumnies that were uttered against me in Congress. There is enough however I am sure in the official documents to accomplish that object, & I beg you therefore not to fatigue yourself in searching for that letter. - If my friend, your son, should meet with it at any time when arranging your papers I would be glad to see it, - but if it has been destroyed it is no great matter. -

The elections this fall have certainly not been generally favourable - and it is manifest that another great struggle is to be made to recharter the Bank of the U.S. - This appears to be the great bond of union among the opposition & however they may differ upon other points, I think they will every where be found uniting in this. The struggle will no doubt be a severe one, but if our friends in Washington are judicious, I think they can hardly be defeated in such a contest. I am now from my position but a looker on & of course do not interfere with the movements at Washington - Yet as far as I understand the course of events, I should feel more confidence, if I could entirely approve of the course pursued by our friend Woodbury in relation to the Treasury notes. - His position gives him better means of information than I have, & moreover his thoughts are more occupied with the subject - and he may therefore

be

be right in what he has done and is doing - yet it seems to me that he committed a mistake in issuing the notes at two per cent, in the first instance & a still greater one in issuing them as he has recently done at a mere nominal interest - which in effect is no interest at all. A government ought never to pay its ~~debtors~~ creditors in a currency below gold and silver, if it has the means of doing otherwise. - For public confidence is always liable to be shaken in the administration when the public securities are depreciated & not equal to gold & silver and these notes have always been below gold & silver, and have therefore merely added to the mass of depreciated paper currency - when the real public disease is an over abundance of paper currency - which certainly did not need an additional supply from the government. If he had made his issues at six per cent they would have served for investment as well as exchange - and although he could not at the first moment have procured specie for them - they would have been more valuable than specie at this time, & would have gradually brought it out - and the more frequently & commonly it is seen, the sooner will confidence be restored, & the solvent Banks the better able to resume. At all events the public creditors would have been paid what was honestly due to them & would not have

been

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been compelled to accept depreciated paper - depreciated now it seems
in the New York market even below that of non specie
paying Banks - a government I think ought never to place
itself in an attitude so little to its credit, when by any reason-
able sacrifice it can avoid it. - And at the last circuit court
for this Circuit I saw the Marshal paying the Jurors
& witnesses summoned by the U. States in paper bills as
low as halves & quarters I believe - & this I presume has
been done at the fall circuit in every State in the Union
although the Treasury notes at six percent would I think
in November last have procured gold or silver enough
to have paid such expenses. Most of the Jurymen in this
circuit come from the country - & their per diem allowance
does not support them, - and you may readily imagine
that compelled as they are to come here against their will
they take no pleasure in being paid off in such currency
when they know that the merchants receive their debentures
& Congress men their per diem in Gold & silver. - It would be
a mistaken economy to save the government a paltry amount
of interest, by paying its Jurors, & witnesses & crippled Revo-
lutionary pensioners in depreciated paper - and not I think
a wise policy to add to the amount of depreciated paper
money by issuing depreciated paper by the government &
thus swelling the amount which had already been thrown
upon the community by the Banks. - However, Mr. Woodbury
has been surrounded with difficulties, & he may have reasons
for

for his conduct, of which I am not aware — and I certainly have no disposition to find fault with him. — Indeed I write more of politics to you than I usually talk, for I was so long near you, & the currency during that time so much in our thoughts, that when I write to you in times like these, it seems as if old scenes had returned again, & our old discussions revived. —

Mrs. Taney begs to be affectionately remembered to you & Mr. & Mrs. Jackson — in which I cordially join her. — Be pleased also to remember me to my friends Coln. Earle & Major Donelson — & I am Dr. Sir

with the highest respect

& regard your friend

& obedt. Servt.

R. B. Taney

21045

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chief justice
Taney [illegible] paste
to be [illegible] answered
A.J.
answered April
14th 183[illegible] A.J.

Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
near Nashville
Tennessee

FREE

FREE

Washington 20 Janu. 37

My dear General.

The prospects I think are improving in regard to reunion of our party in Congress — Mr Rives whose point in Charlottesville took a most decided Stand to force the Admini[stration] & them to his terms after the New York Election & before the meeting of Congress now sees things in a different light — We hear no talk now of the Spartan Band of Conservatives ready to die at Thermopyla or triumph as a third party — I hear that Mr Rives resolves to adhere to his own old democratic party — [illegible] while Tallmadge will no doubt take the Federal Boat with both feet, Clay & Webster commanding. My impression is that the latter cannot take more than two or three in the House with him and the probability is that with the new state of things brought about by the Legislature instructions in South Carolina, we will organize an independent

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Treasury System authorizing Special deposits in certain cases where the officers Bonds will not give sufficient security. I may however be too san=guine as to the returning sanity of our former friends, but if I am not mistaken carry some measure of divorce on the principles of the message by a vote greater than Polk's as Speaker. This done the Banks will soon bear about & we shall have a speedy resumption by all that are solvent. I have had a correspondence with Ritchie lately - and I find he is extremely anxious to get back.

The Abolitionists with the intention of favoring Clay & Webster (Clay having been an emancipation & colonization man and giving signs of a disposition to renew discuss abolition petitions at the present session which is all the abolitionists wish) have raised fresh agitations in both Branches of Con=gress on the subject. To day Slade made such a vio=lent speech in the House that the Southern members (excluding Clay's gang) called a meeting of the Representatives of the Slave holding States, to consult

of their course in another room of the Capitol. This meeting was called just as the Speaker left the Chair I have not heard the result.

This letter will reach you about New Year. Let me greet you and your Household with the good wishes of the Season. God send that I may have the happiness to greet you on many ~~returning~~ coming and fortunate Januarys - a month made more glorious in our Calendar by the greatest of military triumphs than any other ever won by Americans; & save those of July, when we gained our independence of the British & the Bank, fraught with greater benefits, than all the rest as it regards national advancement for the permanency of our free Institutions -

Eliza & Betsy send their love to Mrs Jackson & the little ones - pray remember me to them all affectionately. Mr Jackson too with my respects to Major Donelson,

Ever I am Dr General

yours most affectionately

F. P. Blair

21st Dec Since writing the above the House have on the motion of some Southern members passed Pinckney's leading resolution on the subject of abolition. I am gratified to see that the Nullifiers [illegible] have lost their power of generating mischief by the want of [illegible] cooperation.

2048

F. P. Blair

Genl Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
near Nashville

Washington 22d Dec 1837

My Dear Sir;

Since my arrival at this place I have often thought that I would trouble you with a letter — but on reflection I resolved to postpone it until the meeting of the Congress in regular session.

The late successes of the modern whigs have excited strong hopes in them that they will be able to put Van Buren out of and Clay into the presidential chair. The present wish of the opposition is to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency by a national convention — a kind of political body of which they entertained so holy a horror some two years ago. Webster is willing to take the second position but his conduct during the late war was so cowardly and cringing that some of the western members think he will hardly pass muster in Tennessee Kentucky & Ohio. Preparatory to the opening of the campaign, it is deemed advisable that Van Buren's administration should be assailed with the utmost violence — But, Van Buren is a man of tact and ability and fights with the utmost circumspection. His two messages were so frank so firm and at the same time so sensible

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that Clay Webster & Sergeant cannot find out how to attack them. Whilst the party is at work here to make mischief Biddle is moving Heaven and Earth in New York and Pennsylvania. He strikes at every point where a blow will do the least good. He had his agents at work in the Bank convention held at New York to prevent the resumption of specie payments. In the election in his own state in Octr his riders were going in every direction — In order to carry his point He took the remaining unsold stock in several rail roads in order to affect the feelings of the people in the parts of the State through which they are to pass. In Phila the power of Biddle, by means of his Bank is immense. Many nabobs are associated with him who add to their fortunes by means of the credits which they can always command ~~with~~ from the U States Bank — they put down the stocks & buy — they put up the stocks and sell. The capital which is wielded by Biddle is so great that he fills the directors of the smaller Banks with terror. Prior to the late election in New York He told the small banking establishments to beware how they moved — and that

they would do better if they would aid in put
ting Van Buren down for that then we shall
have a Bank of the U States that would
protect them all. In the mean time
Jaudon has gone to London where he
is so to arrange matters, as to enable
him to buy & the Bank here to sell
exchange on France Russia Spain
Austria China the British East In
dies & any other commercial country of
the Globe. Thus these bold Bankers have
it in view to give us money when they please
and to let us have none when they please.
When matters are fixed in this way the
liberties for which you fought will not be
worth one straw to us or our posterity –

Amidst all this chicanery
to unite the monied power to ~~the~~ political
power, I am happy to tell you that Van Bu
ren stands as firm as a rock. I saw him
immediately after the disastrous news from
New York reached the city. He was both vexed
& disappointed – but he said to me. I am
profoundly conscious of the soundness of the
principles for which I am contending – I shall
stand or fall by them. My true friends will
be with me. If the people disagree with
me they have the power to do so –
But, I shall never abandon their true
interests; by abandoning my own solemn con

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victions of what is right!! A certain porti-
on of the Representatives in Congress led by old
Adams are agitating the subject of the abolition
of slavery in the District of Columbia,
for the purpose of dividing the Union upon
this vital question. They think, that as the
slave holding states cast but 123 votes in
the election of the National Executive, that
this division will always secure them
the President. This wicked & infamous
design will be pursued with unceasing
energy and Biddle with all his [illegible]
will nurse its security. A President who
will sign a Bill chartering a Bank
of the U States is needed & any thing
that will accomplish this object will be
acceptable. But, Clay at present is op-
posed to this plan of operations unless
New York & Ohio can be kept certainly
in the ranks of the modern whigs.
Those of our state believe that they
can hardly get a whig man along
in our old Republican Tennessee if
he is the candidate of a party that
is crying out for the abolition of sla-
very. If their chief falls they know
that they must sink with him.
The late [illegible] of Adams
and Slade have [illegible] some of our

Representatives with disquietude -
They attended the late meeting in caucus
which was followed by the Resolution of
Mr Patton in the house, and lo and
behold the first men whom they found
at their elbows from the north were Cam
brelengs and all such staunch supporters
of the administration whilst their
whig allies from old Massachusetts
Pennsylvania Ohio Indiana &c &c
skulked away. How little Mangum &
Cheatham & Wm B. Campbell & Shields
&c will manage this grave matter with
their constituents who are slave holders
time alone can determine. One thing is
certain that it is whigs who are eternally
pressing this question of abolition upon the
Congress & the people and that Van Buren
is as firm as the rock of Gibraltar
against all their infamous designs.
What a fortunate event that we
have a President entertaining these
views, at this crisis and he too from
a non-slave holding state.
Calhoun as usual
is up to the throat in politics. He said
a short time ago to a friend that he

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was conscious of having lost much ground in the nullification affair & that he was anxious to regain it by uniting South Carolina once more to her sister States.

Major Rutledge writes me from Charleston under date of the 12th instant that he has taken pains to ascertain the public sentiment upon the measures of the present administration that the majority in favour of them is overwhelming — & that all the people are now turning round in your favour. Thus it is that a public servant receives the just reward of his patriotism after the passions of the hour have subsided & the remoter results of their acts are ascertained & the acts themselves understood. Truth is mighty & will prevail. After another season shall pass away the plundering and swindling system of Banking will be perfectly comprehended by the great mass of the people who will bless your name for your unflinching & noble opposition to this diabolical scheme to unite money & political power for the purpose of grinding down the poorer & laboring classes of Society.

Permit me to offer you my own humble thanks for your efforts

in this great cause and to acknowledge that ~~we~~ I & mine are indebted to you as one of the greatest benefactors of our beloved country. I see Judge White occasionally. Formerly he walked upon stilts and was in bad temper towards those who opposed his election to the Presidency. But, from what I have observed recently, it appears to me that the old man is ill at ease and heavily regrets some past incidents. One thing is certain - that he must see that he was used in the late canvass merely for selfish purposes and that he is now thrown aside like a bundle of worthless rags. He is forgotten or neglected by his new friends and is regarded with regret & some bitter feelings by his old associates & friends.

No reward has followed his late sacrifices. When I see him in the Senate he reminds me of an old man who has lost all his children and is alone in the midst of a crowd. Certain it is, that he has shown great willingness of late to renew some of his ancient intimacies & has gone pretty far to effect his object.

With respects to Mr Donelson & Mr Earle
I remain most truly yours
Alfred Balch.

21052

Mr. J. H. Butler
Recd 3 January
1838 - A.J.

General Andrew Jackson

Hermitage
near Nashville,
Tennessee.

Recd of A. Jackson Esqr

an order on

Johnson & Roysbury for fifty dollars

which when paid will be in full

of his a/c with to this date

J. Conell [illegible]

£1067 Dec 23d 1807

3/1

On demand I promise to pay to Mr. Wm
Gilliam or order the sum of ten dollars 25/100 for
value rec'd — Witness my hand & seal
Nashville Dec. 24th 1839 Isaac Thompson
$10.25 —

21053

N. Jackson Junr Esq

To $ 10.25

check to Mr
Allen July 2 1841
1840 to the ...
this note — see Allen
receipt on file —

J. S. —

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Please to pay to Mr. ...
the sum of ten dollars 25/100
cts — & charge my account
... [illegible]

Washington Decr. 24th. 1837.

My Dear General.

Your truly kind favor of the 5th. of Oct.
last did not reach here before my departure for the east
and I therefore had it not in my power to acknowledge
its receipt until my return here in this month. I have
put off writing to you from day to day, waiting the termina
tion of some exciting subjects to be developed before Senate
and wishing also time to enter into particulars. But I find
exciting topics crowding so thick upon each other, and
my business so pressing upon me, that if I wait for a
proper time, and state of calm to write it, I shall be
deprived of the opportunity altogether. We however have
now a day or two to ourselves, and I avail myself
of the holidays to greet you with my best wishes, and to join
mine, to those of your miriads of friends, who are praying
for your long life and happiness. But, I am aware, that your
health is delicate; and that you feel that your tenure of
life is uncertain. It is therefore all-important that the only
remaining record of censure upon your public career should
be made void and of no effect, by a just government,
whilst you are yet alive, to be conscious that your
countrymen are not ungrateful. The measure must be brought
forward at this session of Congress; and, I had hoped to be able
to state to you that it was already done. I regret to inform
you, that our friend Walker (whom I wish to take the lead) is
so much afflicted with a sore throat as to be prohibited by
his physicians from joining in debate; and indeed, he is otherwise
indisposed. As matters now stand - the division amongst our friends
upon the currency question - the excitement growing out of the
abolition question & the admission of Texas into the Union -

21055

the triumphant movements of the opposition, founded upon their late successes; all these together induces me to doubt whether the present is the propitious moment to bring the subject before Congress. — I believe that, since Exchange has regulated itself, that the Banks will be forced to resume specie payments; and, that public opinion will become convinced, that you have acted both wisely and patriotically in putting down the U. S. Bank; and that your friends are right, in opposing the revival of the State Banks, which have forfeited their contracts, with the Government, whose fiscal agents they were made by law. My opinion is, that the public mind is undergoing a great change on this subject, and that in a little time you will be more popular than you ever have been. It may not therefore be a cause of disappointment that circumstances have for a time prevented the bringing forward of this business. I say with confidence, that although we shall have very many exciting subjects to act upon; yet, shall the one in which you are personally interested not be lost sight of. — The opposition talk of its being alone in the power of the Government to sustain the Banks; and this too. when we have the fact staring at us, that the notes of the Banks are only 4 per cent below Specie & improving, and yet, are not convertable into Specie! If they were convertable, would they not immediately be equal to specie? If Banks are solvent, the people will have confidence in them; and, it would not be in the power of the Government, to save the credit of one which is insolvent. I am opposed to a re-union, because, I do not wish to place the public money again in jeopardy. not to destroy the Banks.

Since they have carried the election in New York some of their leading papers have come out, and acknowledged the true cause of the pecuniary difficulties, to have grown out of excess of speculation in stocks, large advances from England founded upon fictitious capital, the spirit of extravagance, and the vast amount of overtrading, not in our own country, but, between us and the English; and then, the sudden withdrawal of credit by the Bank of England; & her attempt to force our citizens to pay the large amount of indebtedness, they had been insidiously involved in by herself & her agents, in specie. Our merchants also, fell into this snare; and if the ruin had fallen upon themselves alone, we might not have had so much cause for complaint: As it is, we have double cause for complaint; first for attributing all the sufferings to your measures, and second for involving both our Government and people in disaster.

Preston and Clay commenced the attack in the Senate on Friday last, on the bill to prohibit the circulation of change tickets & notes under five dollars. After the holidays, we shall have warm work. The prosperity which seems to be opening upon our country without the aid of a national Bank, and without a connection between the State Banks and the government, is exceedingly disheartening to the opposition. They fear that all their efforts will not be sufficient to keep up the delusion, & that the people are coming to their senses. This too has been aided by the result of the late Bank convention, and by the movements of Mr. Biddle & his supporters. You have freed us from a national Bank despotism, which I pray, may never again be fixed upon our country; and now, that the State Banks have proved that they cannot be relied upon, & that it is dangerous to give them power & the means of doing mischief; you have left it to your friends to free your country from their power also. They will not again be made the fiscal agents of the Government; unless indeed, we shall all be driven from Congress. Notwithstanding the result of several elections, our friends are in high spirits and will be firm. I think too our political prospects are brightening.

I would write to Mrs Randolph, but have not the heart to do it, I lost a friend indeed, when her Lewis died. Remember me kindly to her. Can she not write to Mrs Fulton: With my best respects to all your household I am your much attached friend

W. S. Fulton.

21056 Genl A. Jackson.

The Honble.
P. [illegible] Patterson
Recd. 3d. of January 1838
to be replied to —
replied to the 6th Jany
1838 — A. I.

[illegible]

1838

X

The Honble
James Buchanan
enclosing his
& Mr Wrights to
Speeches -
be answered the
answered 26th
Decbr 1837. A. J.

REE

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Tennessee

21057

Montgomery Alabama 26 Decr 1837

My Dear Sir

In behalf of a number of Individuals in this immediate neighbourhood, I now take the liberty of addressing you on a subject in which the interest of thousands of the good people of this State are more or less involved and knowing your candor and willingness on all occasions to give your aid to those who may have acted in accordance with Justice and Equity.

A large Contract was made about the close of the late Creek War, with certain Chiefs and Head Men of the Creek Nation, and some four or five Individuals of the State of Georgia & Alabama; including in said contract about 800 or 1000 half section of Land for the sum of Seventy five thousand Dollars; Genl. Jesup and Col. John A Campbell acting in the behalf of the Government. At the time the above Contract was so given into by the Chiefs it was generally understood here, that all Contracts made in good faith with the true Reservees of the Land should be exempt from the operation of said Contract. to that construction no honest man could complain, although it was taken from the Citizens generally the Privilege of Purchasing under the Treaty. Various opinions are now expressed as regards the operation of the Big Contract, and the Parties we understand are setting up their claims to all the Contested cases in the Nation - many of which had been purchased from the true Reservee of the Land, in the presence of the Chiefs at their several Town Houses, and the same done before the accredited Agent of the Government Dr. R W. Long and Col. John B. Hogan now Collector of the Port of Mobile; Our object Sir is to ask your Construction of the Contract at the time it received your Sanction; whether or not the Bona-

2106 8

Bona fide Purchases, made prior to the date of the Watson Contract were to be sanctioned by the Government or not? or in other words, was it your understanding of the contract, that all purchases, made prior to that date, from the Tree Reserve Holder of the Land, were to be excluded from the operations of the Watson Contract? and were to receive the Sanction of the President of the U. States?

If such was not your understanding at the time, it is due the Citizens of this County, to know it; and it is equally due their [illegible] for the successful prosecution of their Claims if such was your understanding.

We hope Sir, you will condescend to notice this application, and give us an early answer thereto which will confer many obligations on a numerous class of your fellow Citizens —

Your my Humble Servt.

Robert J. Ware

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Ex President U. States
Nashville
Tennessee

21059

Mr Le[illegible]

at [illegible] made in [illegible]
with the [illegible]
agreeable to the in:
:structions sent
to my agent [illegible]
Government [illegible]
the real cond[illegible]
was paid and [illegible]
for by the [illegible]
as a [illegible]
for the [illegible]
known [illegible]
to the [illegible]
intended [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]
it the [illegible]
:quent [illegible]
Government [illegible]
affect their [illegible]
by calling [illegible]
copy of [illegible]
and the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] — [illegible]

Cincinnati 26th Dec. 1837

Dear Sir

I received your deeply interesting letter of the 17th Inst. – and have read it to some of our most confidential friends – who are so much pleased with it that they express a deep anxiety to have it published – as they believe it would have a very salutary effect at this time the more particularly so that our opponents will have it here that you entertain the opinion that the President will not be sustained by the people in the course that he has pursued particularly in his call of the extra Session of the Legislature –

This they have published here as from some authority at Nashville – Now the letter of yours being so contradictory of any such ideas without being specially directed towards a denial of the thing itself they think would have a better effect upon the public mind than if you had been called upon to give your sentiments directly relative to the rumour –

Will you therefore have the goodness to say as soon as convenient whether you have any objections to my publishing the letter or any part of it and you will much oblige

Your Obedt Servant

Moses Dawson

General Jackson

21060

Bro/ Dawson handed me your letter this morning to read; and I am much pleased with the sentiments Contained in your letter. and Should be glad to see them before the public, believing that it would be of great Service to the republican Cause, but you Can be the best Judge of the propriety of Publishing it at this time or at any any future time

I Should be Very Sorry that any thing Should Transpire to Tarnish your hard earned reputation or give any Just Cause to the oposition to bandy your Name in the public prints. but duty, and love of Country would out weigh every other Consideration.

Mrs Burke has had a long and tedious affliction. She has not been out of her Room for Seven Months. at present She is Some better. throw mercy I am in good health. may a kind providence long preserve you in health and Multiply your peace & happiness

I am Dear Sir
Your Most Obt Srt
William Burke

Dr. Genl. Your letter to Mr Dawson, has had a tendency to inspire us with renewed courage, in this hour of Bank alarm. it contains, fully our sentiments— I entirely concur with my friend Dawson and Judge Burke. and pray that you may be long preserved as a blessing to our Country. and am Dr Genl. Yours

Robt Purdon

opened, was
replied to by
Major Donelson
giving leave
to publish them
with my appro=
=bation, and
from me re=
=quires no further
answer - A. J.

1837

21061

New Orleans Dec. 29th 1837 —

My dear Sir —

I returned to this City a few days ago after an absence
of nearly six months, spent at Biloxi & on my plantation. Your esteemed
Letter of the 23rd August I rec'd at Biloxi a day or two previous to my de=
=parture which I intended to reply to on my arrival here, but on getting
here I found the Fever so bad that I only spent one night & pushed
off to my plantation where I found my Crop of Cane blown down
to the Ground by the Hurricane which passed over this part of the country
a few days before - in my anxiety on this account & the safety of my
Family your letter was mislaid & it is only since my return here that
in over-hauling my Papers I put my hands on it.

You are too generous in estimating any trifling service which
your Kindness puts in my Power to render you. But let me add
that as long as we both live, (if I know my own mind,) my sentiments
of respect & Friendship for you shall not alter.

As regards what you have said of the Merchants, I, as
one of that Class, never took to myself the slightest Idea that you
intended to include me or thousands of others who, altho belonging
to the Mass, were innocent as to any design of injuring their Country,
but who from their peculiar situation contributed more or less to bring
on the Fatal Crisis which has overwhelmed us with shame. I have
cooly reflected on, & carefully considered the Arguments used by
Opposing Parties, & the interested either for good or evil to whatever
denomination belonging to saddle each other with the blame
of having produced the Crisis above alluded to, but to
my mind, it can never be made apparent that it was

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produced wholly & solely by the action or conduct. of either & that whatever Part. might have been produced by the aid of the Banks. the People themselves of All Grades, denominations, Parties & politics. by their overtrading, Extravagance, & imprudence were the great & ultimate cause. all, all, contributed more or less. thousands & thousands innocently no doubt. but urged by the Speculating mania were led away by hopes of making Fortunes. It is the will of Heaven no doubt that it should have occurred, as a lesson & a check, to vice & luxury. from which I hope the people will return to their sober senses & duty. requiring from the State & General Government. the Exercise of Patience & Forbearance, both from them & from Man to Man, when by Zealous Industry & the most rigid Economy exercised by the People in General the time is not far distant when all our Wounds shall be healed & prosperity crown our efforts.

Our Legislature now in Session has before them the Question of the Banks, on which it is presumed they will decide favorably. as it is said that the Situation of the Banks, will show. that they have done all they could to relieve the people, consistent with their own Safety and that their Specie is about Three Millions & Circulation only four & half millions. this I know. that the Commercial Bank. at this time last year owed the Genl. Government for deposites about $1800.000. which is now reduced by Payments. to the trifling Sum of $60.000. indeed the whole Country has been in Liquidation and a little more forbearance from Man to Man will enable all to settle their accounts & for once perhaps the whole Country will be out of Debt. from the fact. that no One goes in Debt. & that everything is sold for Cash. I have learned with much pleasure that your Health was much improved. & regret I could not spare time to pay you my respects at the Hermitage. my attention being required

here and at my plantation where when I arrived I was grieved
to see my crop laid low. & much disappointed in my hopes to make
Sugar. for after two trials I could only get Molasses. but the hand
that laid it down. raised it again after a time & filled the Cane
with Precious Juice that is now giving me an ample return for
my Labour. teaching me a lesson of Patience and of reliance on him
the disposer of all. filling my mind with Gratitude & resignation to his
holy will. I have directed my Sugar Maker to put up for your
use a Tierce of the best quality & a keg of syrup. which I beg leave to
Present. you with my most Sincere wishes for a Continuance of good
Health. a Happy New year. & a great many returns. of the season

I remain your Sincere Friend
& very Obt St.
Maurice White

Be pleased to Present
my best respects to yr Son this
Family & on other mutual & sincere Friends

your Letter to the Home is just recd. & shall
have due Attention —

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Col A. Butler &c
recd. 3d Jany No. 9
to be answered
answered 27 Jany 1838 No. 1

By Express mail.

PAID

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Ex. President of the U. States
Hermitage near
Nashville. Tenn

D[r] Sir, (1837)

Your letter of the 2[d] inst has been several days before me, but it has been out of my power to apply to it sooner than the present ~~to send you an immediate answer, and~~ moment. In relation to the aspect of public affairs which to some of our republican friends has become unpropitious to the ~~success of the future~~ patriotic hopes of effecting a separation of the fiscal operations of the ~~Federal~~ state & national revenue from the agency of Banks ~~in its collection~~ and ~~disbursement~~, I see nothing that should beget despair or induce us to retrace our steps. The recent elections in New York manifest it is true some supineness on the part of those who have heretofore sustained the ascendency of the old Jeffersonian principles, but they also expose the real motives and true character of the ~~Fed~~ party which is now resolved to impose

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Dr Sir, (1837)

Your letter of the 2d inst has been several days before me, but it has been out of my [reply to it ~~sooner~~ ~~than~~ earlier than the present] to ~~lend you~~ an immediate answer, ~~and~~ moment. In relation to the aspect of public affairs which to some of our republican friends has become unpropitious to the ~~success of [illegible]~~ patriotic hope of effecting a separation of the fiscal operations of the ~~Federal~~ revenue from [state & national] ~~[illegible]~~ the agency of Banks ~~in its collection~~ and ~~disbursement~~, I see nothing that should beget despair or induce us to retrace our steps. The recent elections in New York manifest it is true some supineness on the part of those who have heretofore sustained the ascendency of the old Jeffersonian principles, but they also expose the real motives and true character of the ~~Fed~~ party which is now resolved to lift-

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D[r] Sir, (1837)

Your letter of the 2d. inst has been several days before me, but it has been out of my power to ~~send you~~ an immediate answer ~~and~~ reply to it ~~sooner than~~ earlier than the present moment. In relation to the aspect of public affairs which to some of our republican friends has become unpropitious to the ~~success of [illegible]~~ patriotic hope of effecting a separation of the fiscal operations of the ~~Federal~~ government from the agency of state & national ~~[illegible]~~ Banks ~~in its collection~~ and disbursement, I see nothing that should beget despair or induce us to retrace our steps. The recent elections in New York manifest it is true some supineness on the part of those who have heretofore sustained the ascendency of the old Jeffersonian principles, but they also expose the real motives and true character of the ~~Federal~~ party which is ever vigilant to bepow-

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any opportunity which may be presented for the ~~recovery~~ recovery of the ground they lost in the establishment of the present constitution and great contest of 98 & 1800. Such an opportunity was afforded in the present crisis by the division in the Republican ranks respecting the mode and means which should be immediately adopted with the view of insuring our metallic basis and ~~rendering~~ placing the government money, or rather the money in a state of proper security. If this division has thus cost us a temporary defeat, may ~~can~~ we not hope that it will also bring us again as it has ~~always~~ so often done before, a victory that will be lasting because it will be the result of enlightened cooperation and consent on the part of those who feel and act with the people and who must be won

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ready to sacrifice minor differences when
they the common enemy is extracting from
them his only means of success.

There are ~~doubtless many~~ among of those who styled
~~themselves~~ conservatives in the present division of parties there
are doubtless many who sincerely believed that it would
be impossible to manage the public revenue without
the agency of Banks. When they are however
as they now must that their convictions on
this subject are not sustained by the practical
experience of, and that they ~~have no choice~~
cannot advocate the further employment of State
Banks without without aiding the designs of
those who are determined to recharter a national
Bank; it is but reasonable to expect that
they will cooperate heartily again with their
old republican friends. If there any among
this party who have taken the name of
21065 conservative only as a ~~cloak to conceal~~ shield political which the

they are ~~pursuing~~ attacking their old friends and ~~uniting the~~ cooperating with the advocates of a national Bank, ~~then~~ I say ~~the [illegible] [illegible]~~ that that development is a fortunate one which will enable the people to know who these men are. I cannot suppose that the recent elections in New York are to be ascribed, as has been intimated, ~~by any~~ to the ~~operations~~ influence of such character, but if they have ~~I will doubtless~~ the vigilance of the people of that patriotic and enlightened state will doubtless soon inform us that the true corrective has been applied to them. It is not necessary however to indulge such a supposition. ~~but an ill founded~~ there are many other causes which ~~may have been sufficiently~~ operating are sufficient to account for the result, and from these causes

~~and~~ I anticipate much future good to the Republican cause. Let each one of us do his duty, and the vessel of state will cast her anchor in a safe harbor.

No greater calamity in my judgment can befall the Country than the failure of the recommendation submitted by Mr. Van Buren to Congress respecting the separation of the public funds from the Banking influence ~~of the~~. It is manifest that ~~until~~ unless this measure is adopted the laboring classes of the community will continue to be exposed to all the evils of an unsound currency. It will not be too much to say that the people will be hewers of wood and drawers of water as long as the currency is regulated by

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Bankers, speculators, & swindlers. ~~Therefore~~ That they have so long ~~acquiesced~~ submitted to the loss and injustice which have ~~attended~~ all the efforts that have been made to create ~~a circulation~~ ~~[illegible]~~ secure a currency by the establishment of Banks of mere paper issue is a proof of their forbearance, but not of their ~~acquiescence in~~ approbation of a system which is radically ~~bad~~. Now that they have an opportunity of acting ~~upon~~ for themselves — Now that the Banks, speculators, & swindlers, have by their own acts, ~~cut off~~ forfeited and destroyed all claims to the ~~public~~ confidence, & forbearance, to suppose that they will ~~doubt the disposition of the people~~ fail to do their duty is to accuse them of degeneracy. I have not a doubt myself

but that they will unite from Maine to Louisiana in saying to the autocratic few and their money power, enjoy your wealth as you may of right do in a free country but do not ask us to clothe it with the privilege of debasing the currency and of controlling the Government. I have not a doubt that they sustain the administration in administering the government agreeably to the original reading of the constitution wherein we are all secured a metallic currency or its real equivalent, and the curses of the depreciated paper or shin plaster rules are not to be found.

I participate with you in the regret expressed at the attitude occupied by Mr Rives & Mr Ritchie in the present contest. None

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of us doubt their good intentions however, and
I feel sure that recent developments will
satisfy them that ~~there~~ nothing practicable or
good is to be attained by a further struggle
for the continuance of the connection between the
Banks and the Treasury. After the treachery
of the Banks to the Government ~~and others~~ to the
~~people~~, it ~~would~~ will be idle to suppose that
the people can ever be ~~ungrateful~~ induced to
trust them again as public depositories. What
security is there should they receive again the
money of the people that they will not suspend
payment whenever they can make 25 or
30 per cent by so doing. Let it be borne
in mind that the recent suspension occurred
at a period of profound peace, when
our unshackled resources were all in healthful ~~full~~ operation
~~and untrammelled by any~~, and then let

us consider what would be the consequence
of such an act if we were engaged in
a war. The Banks in such an exigency
would hold the sinews of war without
responsibility to the General Govment. They
would be controlled as they are now
only by those who use them as instruments
of profit, and would ~~never be found~~ be
unable ever if they were willing to
meet the demands of the public necessity.
Is it reasonable to suppose that the
people can be reconciled to the idea of
trusting the means of defence to such corporations
when they know that in a time of profound
peace they have ~~become insolvent~~, failed
to comply with their obligations. That
[illegible] that they can bear, and those who

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are so unfortunate as to entertain this idea will find that all their exertions to give effect to it are of no avail except to the party which is anxious to defeat the republican will. The truth is, Sir, that the separation of Bank and State was supposed to have been accomplished by the Federal constitution as it now reads. The union of the two was as odious as that of Church & State and such will be found to be the sentiments of the great body of the people whenever the question is fairly submitted to them.

I am aware that the confidence I expressed in the State Banks when the

removal of the deposites was determined upon is more used not only to justify a reunion of the Banks & the Treasury, but also as evidence against the consistency of those who like Mr. Van Buren sustained that act of my administration. I admit that this confidence existed and made me the more bold in the resort to the State Banks, as a substitute for the U States Bank. When the latter institution took the political field and ~~threw all its power~~ claimed the unwilling right of expending the public money to disseminate its anathemas against the general Government, it was natural for me to ~~confer to it~~ seek for a substitute for such an institution in the State Banks. These Banks ~~had been~~ were in operation and of

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prudently managed could fill up the
vacuum which would be occasioned by the
withdrawal of the U S Bank without producing
any serious change in the commercial
business operations of the country. They could
not at least do worse than the U States
Bank had done and it was but charitable
to indulge the hope that they would do
better. But was this confidence well
founded? Let their treachery to the Government
and to the people answer? The directors
of these Banks every day they met at their
boards, knew their liabilities and their assets
to meet them. They were repeatedly cautioned
by the Secy of the Treasury not to overissue — their
charters prohibited it — their solemn obligation
to the Government and people, and every principle
of moral honesty forbid it. Still in

open violation of all obligations they suspended
specie payment in a time of profound peace,
robbed the Treasury of many millions of money,
and cried out that the Government was
*R Bankrupt while they were witholding its means
to discharge its honest debts and sustain
the national credit.

But aware that the administration cannot
be injured by the charge that it once
had confidence in the State Banks, the
raw head and bloody bones of the
purse and sword in the hands of the
executive is brought up for political effect.
Can there any who are conjuring up this
humbug who really believe ~~in the da~~ that
the danger they so much deprecate exists.
I think not - all that they desire is to
delude the people and obtain their sanction.

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to the domination of Banks and rago
crats. Congress is vested with the power
to lay and collect taxes — to raise armies and
when raised the President is charged with
their direction and a due execution of the laws.
By law the money appropriated (take it
in/

Nor are these all the benefits that may
be expected. The revenue recd in gold and
silver will coerce the Banks to resume specie
payments, keep them within the bounds of just
Banking principles, give the people a metallic
currency or its fair representative, prevent over
issues in future by the Banks, overtrading and
wild speculation which are the consequence
of that issue and which have been the bane
of our country. It will also prevent the
suspension of specie payments and thus secure

to agriculture, Manufactures & Commerce, a sound currency. Is it not then our duty to rally round such a measure and are we not wrong in even doubting the disposition of the people to sustain what is so manifestly their interest. In separating the Government from the Banks we secure to labor its fair reward in an undeviating standard of value, every honest pursuit is promoted, legislation is purified and the republican feelings of our countrymen are strengthened. The mint for the support of which the people are taxed, will then be employed in its proper office that of coining the metals which in the exchange for our profitable commodities, would flow into our land.

~~I cannot think, that there is a~~

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real patriot, who considering all the advantages that are to follow this measure will be long in deciding to give it his support. I cannot but hope at least that none will make so great a mistake as to be willing to entrust our revenue again with institutions which have shewn so much unworthiness as the late deposite Banks

~~In ended~~ On this subject, Sir, I acknowledge that I feel the deepest interest not on account of its relation to the measures of my administration but that I am persuaded it is pregnant with consequences of the highest importance to the future prosperity & happiness of our beloved country. If we are not now able to occupy the ground which it was the design of those

who framed the federal constitution to secure
to us in respect to the influence of Banks and
~~the~~ monied ~~influence~~ associations, I fear that
its accomplishment hereafter will cost the
people ~~certain~~ disasters and difficulties compared
to which ~~the very now~~ those that have been
occasioned by the recent suspension by the
Banks will be ~~as nothing~~ considered as nothing.
The idea that in the case of war if the
Banks are again employed as depositories
of the public it will be in their power to
suspend specie payment and thus deprive the
nation of its means of credit and support is
sufficient ~~to~~ in my judgement to arouse the
ardor of every true patriot on the side of those

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who will refuse to consent to grant a trust to
a moneyed institution. Little experience tells
us that money is the sinew of war and that
no nation can long be free & independent
which places the command of its power in hands
not responsible to the body politic
~~Government cannot~~ such would be our
situation, if the Banks as at present organised
are to retain the public revenue. They could
much more easily in war than in peace, refuse
pay their notes or obey their pledges to
the government, and all who are conversant
with history must be aware that there are
exigencies which may happen in a state
of war when the ~~[illegible]~~ Bankruptcy of
our Government would force it to make a

dishonorable treaty if it did compel its ~~[illegible]~~ subscription to a foreign
yoke. Looking at the subject in this light I indulge the hope
that all true Republicans will discard the idea of ever again
trusting the public money to Banks. The plan proposed by
Mr. Van Buren appears in no respect [illegible] — On the contrary if adopted
it will complete the ~~direct~~ operations of our Revenue system,
purify legislation by removing from it the corrupting influence of
money, and ensure peace, harmony & prosperity to all the
great interests of our country.

Excuse the haste with which I have thrown together these
ideas. They are but an outline of my general views, which except
[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ assumes only so much ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] as the
state of my health enables me to bestow at this time.

V. [illegible]

1844 ?
1837

Dr Genl,

I saw Mr Page who informs me that he has a small Execution against Mr Jackson on which he Credited the $40. You sent down and promised to wait for the balance untill your son returns,

I disposed of the 40 $ you sent as follows

Cash enclosd - - $40.00

Cash paid Balance of Note
B. Easley. See enclosed
Protest - - - $1.00
Int. at 6 pr Cent - - - 25.00 | 26.00
$14:00

This sum enclosed herewith and Note & protest }

I have settled with Mr Cheatham and he is to be in tomorrow to close,

The President Elect will pass up to tomorrow on his way to Murfreesboro and will be at the Hermitage with his Lady on Saturday Evening next, with kind regards to the family

I am your friend & Servt

W. Armstrong

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Int. on Ensley's Note 2 Months 15 days
at 6 pr cent 25 Dolls. I will write you as
soon as I get a Settlement
with Mr Christmas Rct

From Genl. Armstrong
enclosing Ensleys note
which has been paid with
the interest upon it —

c1837, Mar. 3

1837

The most painful duty ever imposed on me, is that which I now feel myself called on to perform, in returning with objections "The Bill designating and limiting the funds receivable for the revenues of the United States". To have closed my administration in perfect accordance with the policy, deemed necessary for the general welfare by the Legislative Department, would have consummated my most fondly cherished hopes as a public servant and gratified all my personal wishes. But I cannot feel myself justified in making a sacrifice to such considerations in the last moment of my public life, of the principles on which depend, one of the most important measures of reform which I have laboured to establish for the public good and which I have reason to believe has received the public sanction.

It has been my habit to give at large to Congress and my country, on every such occasion, the reasons which have directed my official conduct, but the sudden manner in which this Bill comes upon me - my want of health - the multiplicity of duties that press on the few remaining hours of my public life, leave me no alternative, but to state briefly the principles and motives on which I act, trusting to the intelligence of my countrymen to supply the deficit of argument and illustration -

I object to the Bill before me for the following reasons -

It designates a paper currency consisting of the notes of State Banks and recognizes this

currency

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currency as money or equivalent "funds" and makes it receivable for the Revenues of the United States. This in effect raises the notes of State corporations to the grade of the constitutional currency. I have always held, that the constitution of the United States in making gold and silver the standard of value and authorizing Congress to fix the value – in making it the only legitimate tender in payment of debts due from the Government or from one individual or State to another – in denying to the States the right to emit Bills of credit, and to the United States the right to establish a corporation to create a currency of Bank notes, meant to guard against the mischief which all experience had shewn to be the result of every attempt to substitute a circulating medium without intrinsic value for that of gold and silver, and especially to protect the country from the nominal representation of money, consisting of paper, which repeated experiments in various forms had proved to be incapable of any adequate restriction by legislation, and which had visited the country with a succession of distresses. The earliest acts of legislation giving effect to the constitutional provisions adverted to, make it manifest that so far at least as the general Government was concerned in the currency, it recognized nothing as legitimate but that provided for in the constitution itself. The Statute of 1789 providing for the collection of the Customs and that of 1800 in regard to the sale of the public lands requiring the payment of "Cash" for all dues to the Government, are but exemplifications on the part

part of those, who framed the constitution and their constituents, of the sense in which the instrument was understood by all associated with or interested in its establishment.— To designate at this time by law a species of "funds" as a currency not recognized in the constitution and thereby create a new national currency superseding to some extent— driving from circulation, and as a consequence, from the country, the currency of gold and silver, contemplated by the founders of the Government as the only national currency, would undoubtedly by indirection counteract the ends, if it did not directly violate the letter of the constitution.—

It has been one of the leading objects of my administration to restore the virtue of the constitution in regard to the currency. and to secure the labor of the people from being constantly the prey of a fluctuating standard of value in the circulating medium— Much has been done to accomplish this object by the extinction of the obligation of the Government to receive the paper of the Bank of the United States in tender to the Treasury for debts and taxes— The consequence of this, & other measures, tending to exclude paper from the receipts of the Treasury and from payments in its expenditures, has been a vast acquisition of gold and silver from foreign countries and its infusion into the home circulation. To substitute paper of Banks for the coin of the country, in all payments to or from the Government would again banish the gold and silver— would encourage Banking and paper money— and ultimately involve the finances of the nation in the fate of the paper system.—

To—

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To consent to do this, would be to sacrifice by my last act, some of the leading principles and great object of my administration.

The Bill gives to the State Banks, selected as Deposite Banks, the power of designating, what notes of other Banking Institutions, shall or shall not be received in payments on behalf of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury can require them to receive those notes only on behalf of the Government which they receive on "General Deposite". The Deposite Banks can, therefore refuse the notes of all other Banks on general deposite and so defeat the rights of those Banks, which may have a claim to tender their notes in payment to the Government, by conforming to the condition of the act under consideration in regard to the denom=inations of notes issued by them. Or the Deposite Banks may distinguish between other State Institutions and by receiving the notes of some on Deposite and refusing others, show an unjust partiality, or make profit by arrangement with some, at the expense of others equally entitled to the benefit of furnishing a currency, receivable in the Revenues.

The law in giving this discretionary power to the Deposite Banks in regard to the issues of other Banks, transfers the duty, which should appertain to the Chief Magistrate chosen by and responsible to the people, as well as the functions of the high fiscal and responsible officer of the Government, (both subjected by their stations and the gravest sanctions of the constitution to administer the Government with

with even handed justice) to corporations having adverse interests to the government and to the people.

The effect of this transfer of the power in question which if exercised at all, should be exercised by the Executive Department under the supervision of Congress, is to destroy the vital principle of representative responsibility and to put the high trust of designating the kind of funds receivable for the public revenues, as well as the keeping of such funds when collected, to institutions owning no subjection to the Government or people of the United States.

The failure of the measures ~~of the~~ introduced into Congress with a view to reduce the duties and limit the sales of public lands and prevent the accumulation of a great surplus on deposite, renders, the Law under consideration objectionable as inviting the mischiefs which the Specie order was intended to avert = It invites to an excessive issue of Bank paper - an immense and injurious engrossment of the public Lands by the Banks - and by companies and individual Borrowers of the paper of the Banks - and would thus finally create such an accumulation of Bank notes in the hands of the government and other holders, beyond the amount of Specie in the country, as to render its redemption impossible - and then inevitably would follow, the catastrophe of Broken Banks ~~the~~ ruin of a multitude of individuals from the revulsion of trade - depression in wages

and

and the value of property ~~with~~ losses on depreciated paper – The nation in the aggregate will find its share of the common calamity in a mass of unavailable funds in the Treasury, and a loss of its domain in Lands.

[illegible]
proposed veto,
in part, on the
bill designating
& limmitting the
funds receivable
for public lands
in a-part, was to
be added on the
ambiguety of the
bill, which is a
real camelion
—to mean any thing
& nothing as they
ones wishes may
dictate—but I [illegible]
up the bill for
the reasons which
will appear in
the Globe on the
6th or 9th of march
see them A. J.

~~1837~~

1837

I think the message; after a brief remark upon the shortness of the time allowed the President, should consist of three classes of objections; the first class founded upon the intentions of the constitution, and the repugnance of the general scope of this Bill to those intentions: the second founded upon the details and effects of the Bill itself; the third on the evils of a paper currency.

Under the first class:

1. The intention of the constitution that gold and silver only should be the currency of the federal government; and the scope of this Bill is to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to make paper money the federal currency.

The intention of the constitution manifested, 1. In its own words; 2. In the history of the times; 3. In the Federalist, article written by Mr. Madison; 4. In the statute of 1789, for the collection of the customs; 5. In the statute of 1800 for the sale of the public lands; 6. In the act of 1821, reducing the price of the public lands, and requiring "cash;" by which was then understood gold & silver.

The words of the constitution to be relied upon not only those usually quoted in favor of gold and silver and against emitting bills of credit, but also those granting power to congress to raise money by taxes, &c to pay the debts of the U. S. and provide for the common defence, &c. Paper money would not pay debts, neither foreign nor domestic; nor could it be a tender to the defenders or supporters of the country, or to those who furnished supplies.

The intention of the constitution further shewn in the refusal of the convention to allow Congress to charter a National Bank to issue paper; consequently it could not

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intend that the federal government should adopt the paper money of state banks. The Bill either conforms to the constitution, or departs from it; in the first case it is useless, in the second unconstitutional.

2. Under the second class.

The title of the bill uses the word "funds," and the third section repeats it; and this goes beyond the notes of specie paying banks, and includes every species of security out of which money can be raised.

The Bill is not confined to the notes of ~~sp~~ chartered banks; but confers its privileges equally on those which are unchartered.

It uses equivocal terms, as "legal currency," which may be construed to mean whatever the law shall make current; and "cash," which is now used to signify bank notes as well as gold & silver. "Supervision!"

It gives to all banks a right to tender their notes to the government, on condition of suppressing small notes, and is, in this respect, much stronger than the Joint Resolution of 1816, which is held by many to give that right. No act which any person could so understand, should ever be passed.

It compels, under a penalty, the deposite banks to credit as cash the notes of other banks receivable under that act, and taken in general deposite. This must compel one of three things; either to refuse all notes in general deposite, and so violate the right of the other banks to tender their notes to the government; or to require them to keep specie to pay out in place of those notes, which would be impossible; or to pay out to the U. S. as cash, the paper they had received as cash, and thus convert the federal government into a mere receiver and payer of paper money.

The Bill is ambiguous, and susceptible of diverse constructions; which should not be admitted in any case, and especially one of so much moment.

It establishes too close a connexion between the federal government, & the local banks, and will involve the finances of the government in the fate of the paper system.

It gives too much power to the Secretary of the Treasury over the currency and banks, under one construction, and may deprive him of all power under another construction.

It encourages banking and paper money, when every effort of the government should be directed to repress the evils of a present excess in both.

It goes to make paper money the currency of the federal government; for what it receives as cash, it must pay out as cash.

It goes to expel gold & silver from the country ~~from the country~~ by ceasing to keep up a demand for it.

It goes beyond the Joint Resolution of 1816.

3. Under the third class:

This is a copious head, and may be filled up to any amount; or may be illustrated by a reference to our own history, and to your various messages.

Conclusion.

This may refer to your own exertions to restore the currency of the constitution; the success of those exertions in the revival of gold & great increase of specie; the capacity of the country now to make all federal receipts & expenditures in gold & silver; and your determination not to undo your own work.

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a further reflexion under the second class. Why pass any such law? The Joint Resolution of 1816 had an excuse in the necessities of the country, there being then but little specie, and irredeemable paper received at the Treasury. This is not the present condition of the country, and the legislation of congress should not degrade it to that condition. No such bill was thought of in former times; why now, when the country is stronger than ever in constitutional currency?

The suppression of small notes can be better accomplished by the deposite banks, as proposed by the Manhattan Bank.

The messages of the early Presidents never mentioned the regulation of the currency; it was not until the after the currency was deranged by departing from the constitution, and using paper that these recommendations began.

1837?

The joint resolution with regard to the currency—

I have read & maturely considered this joint resolution & regret that I cannot give to it my approval—

First it is unnecessary & conflicts with the constitution which establishes the currency of the united States, to be gold & silver coin and the fundamental laws passed by the first congress who sat under it, to carry its provisions into execution—

The act of 1789. providing for the collection of the revenue, (being still in force) provides, that it shall be collected in gold & silver coin (insert here the clause) The fundamental law for the sale of the public lands (which is still in force) provides that the public lands shall be sold & paid for in gold & silver coin (here insert the provision)—Hence it appears that the revenue is to be collected in, & the lands

add pay nothing but gold & silver coin and the public debt—the ~~public~~ the evidence of the public debt—the lands were pledged for the payment of the public debt—and all debts due by the Government were payable in specie—the evidence of public debt was held as specie and receivable for the public lands which were pledged for its redemption—thus it appears that the constitution fixed the currency of the united States to be gold & silver coin and those who enacted the early statutes under it—

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it preserved the constitutional currency
with vestal vigilence—they were hard money men
had experienced all the evils of a paper currency
—The constitution had established the currency of
these united States, gold & silver coin—has congress
any power to alter it. I think it has not—let us enquire
into the powers granted to congress, (in reference to the currency) in the first art.
and 8th section of the constitution it is declared
Congress shall have power "to coin money; regulate
" the value thereof and of foreign coins"—these are the
only powers granted to congress—a power to carry
into effect the metalic currency established, but
no power to alter it or change it for a paper
currency—The sages who formed the constitution
& established the gold & silver currency for these
united States guarded it still more securely—
they saw & felt the necessity of a uniform metalic cur-
=rency throughout the united States, and provi-
=ded for it, & secured this union from the
evils of a paper currency by a prohibitory
clause in that sacred instrument to prevent
the States composing this confederacy from
issuing a paper currency or making any thing
a tender in the payment of debts but gold or
silver coin—The tenth section of the first art
among other matter provides "that no State
" shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make
" any thing a tender in the payment of debts
" but gold or silver coin"—from whence does
congress derive the power to make any
paper, the currency of the united States, and
receivable in the payment of public dues,
except the evidence of public debt—The consti-
=tution has declared gold & silver coin the
currency of the united States—the act of 1789—
has declared that the revenue of the united States

shall be collected in gold & silver
coin— The act of 1800 has declared that
the public domain shall be sold for nothing
but gold or silver coin & the evidence of
the public debt for which the public
land was pledged as a fund for its payment
The duty of the President is to see that the
laws shall be faithfully executed, and as
long as the constitution remains unaltered
and the acts of 1889 and 1800 remains
unrepealed, nothing can be received
for public dues but gold or silver coin
and when I turn to exposition of Mr Madison
in the Federalist page 280 I find myself
fully confirmed in the construction I have drawn
drawn— When I first entered upon the * I took the solemn oath
duties of chief magistrate I was solemnly
sworn that I will faithfully execute the
office of President of the united States, and will, to the best
of my ability, preserve, protect and defend
the constitution of the united States— this
obligation imposes the solemn duty upon
me when I discover any attack on, or invasion
of the constitution, or its infraction, to preserve, protect &
defend it by the constitutional means which congress by the laws of the land have placed
placed in my hands— I had no power
over these acts— they had by constitutional
forms passed into laws
which I was bound to execute until
declared by the constitutional tribunals unconstitutional
the const. or repealed or expunged. This
doctrine of Bank

I found the 4 stoly Banks in operation & holding open violation of the constitution & the law, and the public money deposited in them in the states, & deposited

21081

having expired & repealed - This
with the laws made respecting Them,
this joint resolution is presented for my
approval - I can find no power under
the constitution in congress to inter-
=fere with the currency - Their power
are to coin money, regulate the
value thereof & of foreign coins,
but Congress has no power to adopt
a paper currency, and to levy then
taxes, and collect them in paper -
Congress has power to lay and [illegible]
collect taxes imposts duties &c for
what purpose is this power given, the
constitution gives the answer "to pay
the debts & provide for the com-
=mon defence and general welfare
of the united States &c" - can the united
States pay the debts of the united States
but in gold & silver coin, [illegible]
currency without legal tender [...] in the negative it
follows conclusively
that all public dues must be
collected in the currency that will
discharge the public debts - This being
my opinions & views and believing
that this Joint resolution is at war with the currency & a violation
of the constitution, and inconsistent
with any express power granted to

to congress or any of those incidental powers neces=
=sary to carry into effect the express grants—
I cannot approve it, for the 10th amendment
to the constitution declares "The powers not dele=
=gated to the United States by the constitution
nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to
the States, or to the people— Where I again ask
do congress derive the power to make any
thing but gold & silver coin receivable in
payment of the public dues— the plea of
necessity will not excuse the usurpation
of powers ^by congress^ or violation of the constitution
because the ~~people~~ instrument itself and ~~at~~ the
provides for its amendment ^of the propriety of the amendment^
power to judge ^of the propriety of the^ [illegible] people,
happily rests with the sovereign people,
if they think the power necessary for their
prosperity & happiness they will readily
grant the power ^asked^ but until [illegible]
it. For congress to take a single step beyond
boundaries thus ~~specified~~ specially drawn
around the powers in that sacred instrument
expressly given to congress, is to take posses=
=sion of a boundless field of power no longer
susceptible of any definition #— I therefore
feel myself constrained to return this
resolution to the Senate (witholding
from my approbation) for its consti=
=tutional action—

The treasury order was issued to ~~protect~~ ^save^ & protect
the revenue of the United States from loss & [illegible] ^that was likely to arise^
our deposit banks from issuing from the excess
over trading & gambling in land & all kind of
stocks, by over issues of a paper currency & the evils

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felt upon the labouring classes by ~~reducing~~ by its depreciation by raising to an unusual hight all necessaries of life, and the evil tendency of these over issues and paper currency upon the morals of the country — to let loose again upon society these evils, by the legislation of congress, whose constitutional duty is by their legislation to curb vice & immorality & protect the labourer as well as the morals of the country I cannot yield my consent — It is in my judgment le-=gislating for the benefit of the few Bankers, Stockholders, gamblers in Stocks & in land speculations. I view it therefore unjust to the many the farmers & labourers of our country, when compared to the few, and impolitic & unjust as well as not warranted by any constitutional power granted to con=gress — therefore

Let the enquiry be introduced in the body of this — who complains of the Treasury order. where are the memorials from the people & the working classes, against it — they approve it — none. but who complains — I answer the combined speculators in land and Stocks, who wish

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reopen the flood gates of the paper
~~to promote their [illegible]~~ to the destruction of the [illegible]
to the injury of the labouring classes
and the morals of the ~~people~~ and lock
up in the vaults of the Banks
the gold & silver coin and thereby
prevent it from getting into
the hands of the people, and put
the profits arising from the circu=
=lation of their debauched paper in their pockets
they people being obliged to give
from two to five percent to cash
these bank bills — is this just legis=
=lation to the great agricultural
~~[illegible]~~ and the labouring classes
The sovereign people will answer
this question at the poles, where
right it is, and speak to their
representatives in congress agree
=able to their constitutional rights

note add, the constitution of the u. s. having
prohibited the states from issuing paper
currency, I cannot yield my assent to
any act that recognizes it as the currency
of the united states, which making it
receivable for the public lands would
certainly do. The great object ought to
be by the agents of the people to keep [illegible]

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their acts within express powers
granted to congress, and the States
within their reserved rights - then it is,
and only then, that harmony can exist
between the general Government & the States -
- then it is, that the beauty of the system is
shewn, & the wisdom of the sages who formed
it shines forth with its resplendent lustre -
then it is, that our system works well, with
great harmony and without commotion
to interrupt its harmony - but when
either interferes with the powers granted
to the other, or the reserved rights of the other, then
it is that collisions will exist, & all harmony
destroyed & our institutions weakened -

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1837

Memoranda of A Jackson

on the within letter

The powers of Congress

The 5th P. of the 8th section 1st art.
To coin money, regulate the value there-
of, and of foreign coin – 10 section 1st art.
1st P. the States relinquish that part of
their sovereignty to coin money, emit
bills of credit or to make any thing but
gold & silver coin a tender in payment
of debts; – and, where does the constitutional
power exist, that gives to congress any
the power to pass any law, that the
revenue shall be collected in any
thing but ^gold & silver^ the constitutional coin
of the U. States – ~~but~~ gold & silver the value
thereof being first established by law –
– the power granted is to coin money,
regulate the value thereof & foreign
coins – this done the power of congress
ceases over the currency of the U. States,
except to pass laws for the punishment of
counterfeiting the same – the mint
established at the expense of the people
to carry this power into effect – The oath
of the President obligatory on him to
to preserve, protect & defend the constitution
his impressions on him in withholding his approval to the general resolution

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constitution — forward a direct
— 'all powers not delegated to the united
States by the constitution, nor prohibited
by it to the States, are reserved to the States
or to the people;' to take a single step be=
=yond the boundaries thus specially drawn around
the powers of Congress, is to take possession
of a boundless field of power, no longer
susceptible of any definition." The resolu=
=tion embraces a power unknown to
the constitution, & adverse to the con=
=struction placed upon it by the
sages who formed it, and who com=
=posed the first congress who sat under
it — see 2nd vol. page 27 - section 30, of the
act to regulate the collection of Duties
on goods wares & merchandise & tonnage
of vessels — passed 1789 — The Revenue to be rec^d in gold & silver coin — The act of 1800 for collecting
the revenue from public Lands 3 vol. page
387 — gold or silver or evidence of public Debt —
The act of 1820 — 6th vol. page 486. sec 2d —
reduces the price of public Lands for
cash — no bank bills, which is only a pro
=mise to pay is known to the constitution
or organic laws of the land as cash & con
The promise to be called cash — is the pro=
=mise a corporation to pay, better than
an individual & can congress pass a law
making individuals notes cash — let com=
=mon sense answer

Jeffersons Anos, P. 445 – The sentiments of
some at that day, is now the object of Calhoun
White Clay & Webster, by combining now, to bring
our republican Gov^t. into a complete consolidation
& end in monarchy – P. 446 – The sentiments
of Hamilton pervades the opposition now in
congress – it opposes all my acts, because
I consult the interest of the people and
never have fed their interests to keep
them in unison with me. The corrup=
=tion & injustice of the funding system p. 447. This
is true – stock jobbing measure how brought
about 448. Hard corruption so long as the U.S. Bank
exists, & a paper system, these scenes of corrupt
legislation will continue – the Bank and [illegible]
& enhance [illegible]
to complete the measures of corruption under this
all this shews that the legislation on
government began in corruption, and ever since
the opposition has been acting
on the system – the late struggle in Penn=
of its continued corruption
=sylvania is evidence of the existence & the
Deposit bill, or distribution bill or collect is a
sprout from the same trunk – Calhoun now
playing the same game depicted by J. page
452 that the Hartford convention in late war – This
ought to be noted – the opposition think now as
Mr Hamilton did 1791, but does not like him with
to give the Gov^t. a fair experiment, for they oppose it,
& carry it the republican administration of it – cannot do it with
=out a bank to corrupt the people. see P. 453 – con=
=versation with H. I add that the legislation to
be pure no stockholder in the U.S. Bank or
stock jobbers ought to be in congress – that the
people ought not to elect such
agents –

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Memorandum — A. J.

§3 The Treasury order was necessary to carry into due execution ~~the laws~~ the fundamental laws of the land of 1789, renewed 1800, &c. made in pursuance of the constitution by the first congress that sat under it, many of its members the sages that formed the constitution, agreeable to that solemn injunction committed to him when he entered upon the duties of his office, as President of the U. S. The constitution knows of no currency but gold & silver, & congress has no power to ~~adopt a~~ change the currency and adopt one × currency prohibited by the constitution & in which the Govt. cannot pay a single dollar of its debts. The fundamental laws of 1789, confines the collection of the revenue to gold & silver, the act of 1800 — the [illegible] these statutes remain unrepealed &c &c A. J.

executed as long as unrepealed—

The joint resolution—it is in direct conflicts with #

After mature deliberation upon this joint resolution I regret that I cannot approve it—In addition to its violation of [illegible] I cannot reconcile it to any powers granted to congress by the constitution, or the laws passed by the first congress under it which still remain in force a great many of its then members having been members of the convention who formed it—Let us test this resolution by the constitution, and the construction placed upon it by those who aided in forming and acted as legislatures in the first congress in passing laws to put it in operation.

The constitution declared the currency of the united States to be gold & silver coin—and those who enacted the early statutes under it, preserved the currency with [illegible] care—They were hard money men, and clearly of opinion [illegible] the evils of a paper currency—The constitution having established gold & silver coin as the currency of these united States—it gave to congress no power to alter, but ample powers to bring it into effect—It is the following [illegible] Congress shall have power to coin money

The act of 1789 with regard to the revenue & the act of 1800 [illegible] in Decr [illegible] before [illegible]

2[illegible]089

regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin,
see 1st article 8 section ~~&c~~ and so careful were
the sages who formed the constitution in
guarding the States from the corrupting and
baneful consequences of a paper system
that by the 10th section of the 1st article the States
relinquish ~~that part of~~ their sovereign power
to coin money, emit bills of credit, or to
make any thing a tender in the payment
of debts but gold & silver coin; where then
the power of congress exist to pass any law
making paper ~~money~~ receivable
for public dues, I cannot find it and
when I turn to the federalist page 280 by
Mr. Madison he views, that, by the above
art. of the constitution the States are pro-
hibited ^from ~~a paper~~^ introducing any paper money in lieu of coin
(here insert his views at length) he says
the power to make any thing but gold and
silver a tender is withdrawn from the States
on the same principle of that of issuing a paper
currency - it surely will not be contended that
congress or the States can do that indirectly they
They ~~are~~ are prohibited by the constitution
to do - It may be ~~may be~~ asked, as I have
heard it often, what, are the States prohibited
to establish Banks - I answer affirmatively
that the States nor congress have any power
to incorporate Banks to issue a paper
currency and that by the constitution
no Bank can be legally chartered with
any other power but that of deposit and
exchange, and that no necessity exists, and

The merchant does not want it, he deals in exchange for any thing else does not any other, and particularly in our republic where the durability of our glorious union & republican system depends upon the virtue & morales of the people — the pernicious effect of a paper system on the confidence between man & man, on the necessary confidence in our public councils and on the virtue & morals of the people, and its great in= jury to the labour of our country, were the inducement, to the sages who formed this constitution, to guard at all points against the introduction again of a paper system so baneful to the morals of the people in all countries, and particularly to this — the commercial world does not require Bank paper, they want an exchange and it is destructive to the agriculturist & labouring classes, upon whom all its evils fall, its over issues & contractions puts it in the power of the Banks to raise or depress the value of property when they please — Gold & silver coin we find is the only currency known to the constitution — let us examine how the first congress viewed it — see act of 1789, 2d vol, 27 — section 30 to regulate the collection of duties 41 and the act of 10th of May 1800 — sale of public lands 3 vol page 387. Gold or silver or evidence of public debt — the constitution establish the currency gold & silver coin — Congress agreeable to the constitution has no power to interfere with

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currency - their powers consist in establishing
its value, and protecting it by passing laws
for the punishment of counterfeiting it -
and let it be recollected that all powers not
expressly given or prohibited to the States by that sacred instrument
~~the constitution~~, reserved to the States or the
people - To take one single step beyond the
bounds thus specially drawn around the powers
of Congress, is to take possession of a boundless
ocean of power no longer susceptible of
any definition - The resolution embraces
a power unknown to the constitution &
adverse to the construction of the sages who
framed it, & the fundamental laws made
by the first congress who sat under it, many
of whose members were members of the con-
vention who formed it - what powers were
prohibited to the States by the constitution
one was the coining of money, 2d that they
should not emit bills of credit, or make
any thing a tender in payment of debts but
gold or silver coin - in short that they were
not to have a paper currency - but it is
argued, that would be an attack upon the
sovereignty of the States to say that they should
not have their power to establish Banks - be
this as it may, they States have for the best
reason resigned the power, and cannot do
by granting corporations that which they are
prohibited from doing directly - they States
have retained the power of establishing B.
of deposit & exchange but not of issues of bills
of credit - there is no necessity for such Banks
the merchant dont want them they deal in ex-
change & they are a curse to the labouring classes +

all over the world & they dont want Banks
of issues of paper money and ought with
one voice to proclaim that they would
not recieve it - they are intitled by the con-
:stitution to recieve for the products of
their labour an undeviating metalic
currency of Gold & silver coin - a paper
currency is beneficial to none but
the gamblers in stocks - the owners of stocks
sese and all the emoluments of Banking
and paper issues falls upon the labour
of the country - I cannot approve this
resolution - My obligation taken when
I entered upon the duties of my office
impose duties upon me, among others
to preserve, protect & defend that sacred
instrument & these resolutions inflict
a deep & deadly wound in its ~~[illegible]~~ principles

21088

enacts that the revenue to be collected is
to be received in gold & silver coin – The
~~act of the act~~ of 10th of May 1800 for the
raising of revenue from the sales of pub
lic lands, 3 vol. page 387 to be paid for in
Gold or silver, or evidence of public debt
these lands have ~~been~~ continued in
full force to this day and being based
upon the constitution, no one has yet
dared to move their repeal, and the
Executive is bound to see them
faithfully executed.

Let us now see what powers
under the constitution are prohi
bited to the States – they are – section
10th 1st art. constitution – among other
things it is declared, No State shall coin
money, emit bills of credit, make any
thing but gold & silver coin a tender
in the payment of debts; &c – I ask
can any State issue bills of credit agrea-
ble to this express prohibition and as the
States cannot directly can they indirectly
by granting charters to corporations –
I hesitate not in giving an answer
that they cannot – and I further ~~state~~
say that no State can establish any
other kind of Bank without violating
this part of the constitution but Banks
of deposit, exchange & discount, not
of paper issues – and that none are needed
other than those of deposit, exchange &
discount either by the commercial
community, or the labour of our
country – They people have been taxed
to establish a mint – it has #

been hitherto used for the benefit of Banks & the merchants
for exportation & traffic abroad, it is high time that paper
should be put out of use & the labourers receive the constitu-
-tional currency to which they are entitled & have been denied

The currency of the U. States

By the constitution—the currency of the U. States is, gold & silver coin—Congress has no constitutional power to change the currency except to regulate the standard between gold & silver. To whit, the powers of Congress in this respect—it is as follows—

1st article 8th section & fifth power granted to congress in the constitution U. States—To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures—The constitution thus grants the power to congress to give to the people of these U. S. a metallic currency of gold & silver coin at such standard value as they may set. In the first enumerated power to congress 1st art. 8th section congress shall have power—1st to lay & collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts ~~of the union~~ and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; &c—In what currency must these taxes be collected, surely a metalic currency, as no debt due from the United States could be paid in any thing else, and none but a metalic currency was provided for by the constitution—But this is not left to conjecture—the first congress who sat under this constitution put an end to this question by the fundamental laws—many of those members were members of the convention—The act of 1789—1st vol page 27—section 30. of the act for the collection of duties &c—That [illegible]

21089

Misselanious notes on the currency and the power of Congress to interfere with it—or to make paper currency receivable in payment of the revenue or public dues &c &c— A. J

30

1837?

To the Senate:

The Bill "to limit and designate the funds receivable in payment of the public revenue," was presented to me on yesterday, the 2d instant, at about 3 oclock P.M. and is herewith returned to the Senate, in which it originated, with my objections to it.

The constitutional existence of Congress, and my own term of office, expires at 12 oclock to night; and it is a source of regret to me that I have not had more time to consider of a Bill so momentous in its character, and to present my objections to it in the matured form which the occasion requires. The constitution allows the President ten days, exclusive of Sundays, for the consideration of a Bill, and its return, if disapproved by him, with his objections to it, with the provision that it shall not become a law if its return, within that time, shall be prevented by the adjournment of Congress. No more than about twenty two hours will have elapsed from the time the Bill was presented to me till Congress adjourns; and even this brief interval is sensibly abridged by a desire to return it to the Senate in time for the objections to be entered upon their journal, and the Bill itself to be considered. at a different period of my time of service, I might have deemed it proper

—to have

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to have retained the Bill, and to have
suffered it to fail for not being returned
with my objections to it; but as this is the
last year, and in fact, the last day of my
term of office, and as I shall not have
any future opportunity to express my
sentiments upon it, I ~~[illegible]~~ prefer to re-
turn it now, with my objections, subject to
the imperfections which must necessari=
=ly attend a written message to the Senate,
on such short notice, and on a subject
so important, and amidst so many
pressing calls upon my time and atten=
=tion resulting from the double duties
arising from my own office and the
existence of Congress. Thus circumstanced
I feel myself limited to the presentation
of the heads of my objections only, and
must rely upon the reconsideration
of the Senate to give to the topics
which I suggest a more full and
perfect developement than time
permits to me.

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+

Texan commissioner imploring recognition

A. J.

Wm. H. Wharton 1837

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson

President of the

United States of

America –

51092

1837

A large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Westmoreland County assembled at the house of James Jordlin in the Borough of Greensburg on Wednesday evening the 22nd February inst.

The meeting was organized by appointing

Benj Byerly of North Huntingdon township President

Albert A G Marchand Benj B. D Marker

Wm Huston Jos Russell } Vice Presidents

H D Foster A Horbach Jr Secretaries

The object of the meeting having been stated in an eloquent manner by Ed Johnston Esq.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following committee to report resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz Dr Jn Morrison. Saml Hill Esq. Col Jno Moorhead. Edward Johnston Esq. Randal McGlaughlin Esq. Geo T. Crawford Esq. Aug. Drum Esq. Maj. Joseph Cuffy. Maj. Geo Sheaffer who after retiring for a few minutes reported the following preamble & resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Whereas. The term of office of the present President of the United States is on the eve of expiring and the public life brought to a close, of a man whose whole career has been marked with invaluable services almost without a parallel, to the Republic — the veneration we owe to our national fame, the incense due to the shrine of greatness, and the gratitude we feel to the benefactor of our common country, impel us to offer a tribute of respect to his declining years, evincing at once our admiration of his actions and our affection for his person.

The fame of Andrew Jackson is no ephemeral substance that lives only in the breath of ~~admiration~~ adulation but it is identified with the growing greatness of our country, it is as deeply imbedded in our hearts as the rocks are fixed in the Soil, and more imperishable than the Union itself. It is impossible it could be otherwise. [illegible] at the age of boyhood he was encountering perils and privations for his country's [illegible] in that great war of the Rights of human nature, against tyranny and barbarism: ever since when danger

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and invasion unexpected, he has been found at "morn & dewy eve" in the ranks of his country's defenders. Nor has he been less able, vigilant or untiring, when called by the voice of his fellow citizens, to bear the burden of civil responsibilities. He has arrested and borne back the tide of party reproach and calumny heaped upon him by the dissapointed & unprincipled. Inflexible and unswerving, he has triumphed over his powerful enemies, and the approval of the people has graced his triumph. The measures of his administration have principally received the sanction of the large body of the nation, and will stand as durable monuments of his wisdom, integrity & perseverance. The correlative position in which he stands to his country is about to be lost forever, and the peaceful shades of private life, are beckoning him to repose upon their quiet bosom. It is now peculiarly the duty of the citizens of this county, when his name was first mentioned in connexion with the high trust he has fulfill'd, to present him at this time, with some token of their unabated confidence in his virtue. Therefore Resolved,

That we approve of the principal measures of his administration, believing him to be actuated in all his policy by just and patriotic motives, and that the important steps which characterize his term of office, will redound to the glory & safety of the Government.

Resolved. That the character of Andrew Jackson is one which, for its purity and honesty, will live in our hearts, while the law of virtue and patriotism endures; and while we lament the necessity of his retirement from public life, we cordially bestow upon him, wherever he goes, our warmest wishes, that the evening of his days may be as happy as the morning & noon was honorable.

Resolved. That as citizens of Westmoreland County, which justly claims the honor of first whispering that name, which has since rung thro the land like the tones of a trumpet-call, we are desirous to evince some testimonials personally, of our regard for the President of the United States, of receiving an especial visit from him, and of entertaining him with the respect and courtesy due his high character.

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Resolved. That a committee consisting of two persons from the boroughs of Mt Pleasant & Greensburg and two from each township in this County be appointed by the Chair, to address a letter of Invitation to Gen. Jackson, requesting him to visit this County on his way to the Hermitage

In pursuance of the 4th Resolution the chairman appointed the following committee. (for committee please see letter)

On Motion of Jn Burrell Esq.

Resolved that we consider the passage of expunging resolutions of Col Benton by the Senate of the U.S. as an act of justice to an injured and calumniated, but faithful and devoted public Servant, and in perfect concurrence with the Sentiments and feelings of a large majority of the American People.

Resolved That we too highly appreciate the services of Andrew Jackson has rendered to his country, both civil & military to be lightly convinced, that he would not be the first to spill his hearts best blood, in defence of the constitution & laws, instead of doing aught in derogation of either.

On motion Resolved That the Secretaries send to the President of the United States a copy of the proceedings of this meeting signed by the officers of the meeting

B. Byerly Presdt

A. G. Marchand
Wm Huston
Jas Russell
Benj S Markley
} Vice Presidents

H. D. Foster
A Horbach Jr } Secretaries

21094

Democratic meeting
in [illegible] Pa - &
the letter of the
committee to be
attended to the first
leisure A. J.

1837

Hon. Andrew Jackson
President of the United States
Washington City
D.C.

Jan 1837

~~To Messrs [illegible]~~

~~Gentlemen~~

Mr F. P. Blair has placed the respect & regard which I cherish for you [illegible] both to address you in the language of frankness, soberness and truth upon the subject of Mr Ewings rescinding resolution & censure upon me for a violation of the constitution & the laws by directing the secretary of the Treasury to issue the treasury order from which so much good has flowed to the safety of the revenue and the security of the deposit Banks and I leave upon you both to judge whether I have not a right to complain of the course of my friends, induced no doubt by imputations of pretended friends, who had their friends deeply interested in the speculations of the day & their safety in the ~~[illegible]~~ deposite [illegible] rather than any thing that might accrue to the safety of the revenue or the consistency of the character of the Executive and whilst I have no doubt when the amendment was proposed I believe it innocent, if not beneficial - But to the amendment proposed - there with

21095

frankness I bring to your view the fact,
that for the removal of the Deposits from
the U. States Bank, I had been arraigned by the
opposition, in the Senate, and by resolu-
=tion of that body recorded guilty of the
charge without a hearing or defence
by myself, & even prevented from
having my protest against this act
of dangerous usurpation of my constitu-
=tional rights placed upon the journals
pending the resolution to expunge
from your journals this violent
act of injustice & infamous [illegible]
Summer compelled me to order the
issued the Treasury order to preserve
the revenue and prevent our Deposi-
=sit banks from insolvency, from ruinous
the unbounded speculation, & over issues of
land, and from the over issues of
paper & our trade — the opposition
by Mr Ewings rescinding this order has
again arraigned me in the high
sounding terms of violating the con-
=stitution & the land [illegible] to have
expunging resolution, [illegible]
an effect upon the public mind, un-
=favourable to me — my friends in this
Stage offer an amendment — one tho
not approving of the censure is an
oblique

[illegible]ce, and rather than otherwise [illegible]
that the Treasury order was [illegible]
within the constitutional duties of
the executive & the laws [illegible]
comptroller & Agent before I acted
in regard
to the attorney General [illegible] the subject
to any right effect [illegible] powers to the [illegible]
he fully concurred with me - that
prompt [illegible] important duty
was [illegible] the danger of our deposit
banks, from the over trading & over
Spirit of the [illegible] Gentlemen [illegible] not here
became evident, [illegible] duty to my country
=tate to perfect my [illegible] order was issued - it
& my station - the order that could have
was the only power [illegible] & the deposit
protected the currency & the deposit become in=
bank - if the banks had become un[illegible]
=solvent [illegible] would have [illegible] public debt -
funds & nothing to [illegible] consequence
I may now ask what benefit [illegible]
to the public by the amendments [illegible]
=pound - I answer none can arise
why then call upon the president which is, as
to sanction a measure [illegible] censure up=
he views it as an endorsement by the con=
=on him for an act warranted by the law, and which he was
=stitution & the [illegible]
important duty for the safety of the

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to perform & which
[illegible] of the [illegible] compelled him
to enforce — indeed it may be said the
the resolution of yesterday approved
implies the conclusion that congress
has the power to recognise the specie paper
of the states to be part of the currency
of the United States & receivable as
such in the public dues — in other
words that congress has power to lay
& collect taxes to pay the debts of the
union in a currency that it [illegible]
not pay one dollar of it. There
are two things I cannot admit or
approve — and I think [illegible] more than
friends ought to ask — I would sug-
gest they not meet that part which
[illegible] are useful — the limit of the size of the notes
by a law regulating the de-
posit banks — 1836 by a law & not by
an amendment to the resolution
of [illegible] by the opposition — they
[illegible] the repeal of that
[illegible] regarding [illegible] no friend of the
treasury order, [illegible]
administration who are not ready
to vote for a paper currency of
national bank — But it may be
said that this amendment leaves every
thing in the same situation — I ask
them if there is not something more
[illegible] is [illegible] repeal — if you do not

see the clouds just behind the
scene, I do - I would yield much to
my friends & particularly now
as I am going out of office &
I may say out of life - but I have
the great republican principles
to sustain - the constitution to
preserve protect & defend, and
the most vital principle in it as
the currency, and I have to main
tain a consistency of character
in all my acts to make my
administration beneficial to
republicanism - I therefore
hope my friends will reject the
Ewing resolution and do by
law what is expected by the
amendment which you
will see I cannot approve
of sent to me, with justice
to myself or the people of the
United States -
I am very respectfully
yours
Andrew Jackson

21097

21098

from Genl. Jackson

Confidential

Contents to be communicated to Senators Rives & Grundy

The within confidential remarks, F. P. Blair esquire will please, if he can read them make known to my friends Messrs Grundy & Rives of the Senate. I am not able to copy them, and they are of too confidential a nature to entrust, for copy, to my son—

Andrew Jackson

[1887]

Si Natura Negat facit indignation Versum — Juvenal

Wise's Resolution — parody

Antony's funeral Oratio —

I come not to blame Jackson or praise him
the Evils that men do, live after them
the good is not recollected but when tis gone —
So, let it be with Jackson — the noble Wise
has told you Jacson is Ambitious
if it is so, it is a grievous fault
and grievously Jacson has answer'd it —
Now under the leave of Wise and the rest
for they all are honourable men
Come I to speak of his administration
born at a time when his Country's oppression
required Courage to defend aggression
you see him first array'd, in her defence
and boldly fight for her independance
did this in Jackson seem Ambition
after a short rest — daring and dauntless
of bloody indians the rage he did repress
and stopt Spain by a timely invasion
from encouraging their depredation —
but they say, he is an Ambitious man —
at Orleans of the law — by a quick infraction
he sav'd beauty and booty from spoliation —
Conquered the victors of brave Napoleon
then to the law bow'd, legal submission
you call this Ambition —
of a hero he deserved the name
for of his country he'd raised the fame —
New Cincinnatus from his solitude
the people call'd him, to show his gratitude
and seated him in the Senate chamber
our Constitution sole interpreter
to their dictate he bowed obedience
and quietly retir'd in passive silence

21099

" Ambition should be made of sterner stuff
, yet Wise says he is ambitious ,
Idol of the people, a strong majority
Call'd him again, to the first dignity
the first rebuff to him mad'em stick closer
and hence, their trust never did waver.
, to the utmost, he did not try his power
" of their rights he wouldn't be the invader
" yet they say, he is an ambitious man -
with energy, he used his powers
and soon discarded, all the evil doers
'circl'd by a host of friends and office hunters
how could he direct our public affairs.
" poor, feeble man under deception
" his virtue must be strong 'ganist seduction
to one guilty of fraud and perjury
he trusted they say our treasury
notwithstanding fraud and spoliations
there still remain 'bout thirty five millions
of the Judiciary he assum'd the power
in a awful crisis couldn't do better ?
of the monster bank, veto'd the charter
it immisced too deep, in public affair -
he chang'd the deposits - in his defence
of the mamoth, to bridle the resistence
of public lands the sale he disturbed
the currency thereby he enthralled
of monopolists to crush the invasion
and paper money stop the emission -
see him now in the Southern States
preaching, vociferating his dictates
had he not the right in our election
to [illegible] like a lamb or roar like a lion?

American born. as an Elector
had he not the right to point his Successor?
Once at Rome liv'd, a great General
Scipio's name he had beaten Annibal -
Accus'd of fraud and peculation
was Summon'd, for his Justification
Virtue ne'er was a Shield 'gainst envy
and often attack'd by vile Calumny
that great man, conscious of his innocence
appear'd to the law in humble obedience
this day said he - is the anniversary
on Chartage I gain'd a Splendid victory
to the Capitol in Commemoration
let's go and thank god, for his protection
the people follow'd, hissing the delator
Such a deed had, inspir'd them with horror
from public troubles and tribulation
he retir'd to Lintern his dominion
of Rome to forget the ingratitude
and dy'd happy in his Sollitude
worn down by infirmities and age
retire President to your Hermitage
amidst your friends with Sedulous care
god of your days will, lengthen the career -
Idol of the people, may their attachment
make you happy in your retirement
leave to time the care, to fix your station
'twixt Adam the first or great Washington

Vox populi vox dei -

Variant.
on this day the 8th of February
on England I gain'd a Splendid victory -

Scipio's Epitaph
ingrata Roma
nequidem habebis ossa mea

D. J. m— nicotown -

2120 D

To be answered

A. J

[1837]

Genl Scott - his combined
opperations, without knowing where
the Indian women were, was like a com-
=bined operation to incompass a wolf
in the hamocks, without knowing first
where her den & whelps were - if it had
been a combined movement to take
possession of the country where the
Indians were known to be on the Withla-
coche - there to establish a garrison,
supply it abundantly, and from
thence scour the hammocks, capture
destroy or drive them to the everglades
& by a cordon of posts from Withlacoche
to the head of the St J & the shores of the
atlantic, this would have given se-
=curity to all Florida in the ensuing
protected the inhabitants throughout
the summer, placed all the cattle &
other supplies in the power of the
american troops, that the Indians
had to support [illegible] upon & compelled
the Indians to have sued
for peace or reduced them to starv-
=ation - was this done by Genl Scott
no proof that it was or attempted - he
was invested with all discretionary
powers both as to means & supplies [illegible]
[illegible] Florida left desolate [illegible]
[illegible] during the summer, and [illegible]

21082

Indians left free to overrun the country, murder & ravage it without a sufficient protection he is re- If the term of the militia was about to expire he had the power to make another requisition to fill the ranks, before those with him their times would ex- -pire. May & June were two of the best months to operate in Florida - the water are low & the Hammocks dry -

Genl Scotts letter to war Department 12th of april 1836 - to be seen - defence page 83 to be also noted - page 84 - justice to the commander Genl Scott, every one must say, gave rise to the direction, that Mr Whites letter should be furnished - the President gave no directions on the subject of pape to be furnished to the Court, Genl M.C. & the Secretary of war directed this - see Genl Cobbs letter - it was after the Genl Scotts recall - how disingenuous, & what want of that candor that aught to guide the actions of all military men -

Why was it that the Troops with- -out arms, were marched to Columbus & why were the not marched to meet the arms in the interior, & when armed marched to the enemy - surely they could have been better supplied, and left the provisions for campaign at Columbus -

Genl Jessups letter of 17th June ackd,
Genl Scotts letter of the 16th ordering him
to halt & not attack the enemy &c &c. Jessup
informed him he was in five miles of
the enemy - that he would have struck the
enemy that night if it had not been
for this letter - if not struck to morrow
morning he will escape for the present
- why did not Genl Scott order him to
strike the blow - he had found in Florida
the evil of Genl Gaines position & not
striking the enemy - was there no delay
in this order, when the frontier was
bleeding, and when that blow might, as it
did, soon terminate the creek war, as
I find from Genl Jessups report the
of the 25th that the creek war was ended
Genl Jessup tells Genl Scott on the
19th of June by letter (having come to
Ft Mitchell to have an interview
with him - that he had halted the army
under his command agreeable to his
order as understood) had been 2 days without [illegible]
for his command from a steam boat
just from N. Orleans - states that he un-
-derstood Genl Scott plan of campaign
was to give protection to the frontier
- if he will move to day says Jessup, with
your disposable force, we can end the
war tomorrow - did he move, or was
he not still awaiting for orders &
and we find him at the 25th for a move-
-ment - where would the Indians have
been then if Genl Jessup had not

21083

attacked & captured them — hid as in Florida — Genl Jessup offers him the honor, if he will only move as re=quested — Genl Scott in his letter of the 19th acknowledges Jessups, of the 17th, of the 9th at Ft Mitchel — but in his whole letter does not once tell him to strike the enemy, or that he Scott will take command & strike & destroy & put an end to the war — If Jessup's command had not struck them & put an end to the war & a bleeding frontier he, Genl Scott & the whole army must have been disgraced. I hesitate to strike — for what, to let the Indians scatter & then to pursue when the Scott's plan of campaign was mature.

Genl Scotts letter of June 17th acknowledging Genl Jessups of the 15 & 17th June upbraids Genl Jessup for his march on Ft Mitchel, when they are in a starving condition — no supplies from N. orleans, nor none expected sooner than the 21st of June still Genl Scott keeps the un=armed men at Columbus, when they ought to have been marched to Tawffers well to meet the arms & supplies — Here is delay — useless delay, when the Indians were depredating daily, and so near that Jessup sent after and to

21

the war before the 24th June
I believe as early as the 23d
What was the number of armed
men under Genl Scott on the 15th
16, 17th 18, 19th & 20th of June—could
he not have cooperated with Genl
Jesup on these days, by a concentra-
tion of his forces—What were the
real strength of the hostile Indians
at any point during the time
aforesaid—What was Genl Scott's agg-
=gate force of effectives on the 17
18, 19 & 20th of June—how long had
the unarmed men been at Colum-
=bus previous to the 19th of June—the
distance from Columbus to Haw-
kinsville where the supplies were
expected how many days march on
such cases of emergency—when did the
supplies arrive at Hawkinsville—
and after their arrival at that
point, how many days before the
the arms & provisions reached
Columbus—These facts are all
necessary to enable the President
to come to a just conclusion
on the subject submitted to
the enquiry of the court—

21104

[1837?]

My dear General

I send you enclosed, the letter I wrote & had copied since Major Lewis went away. I have since applied to Mr Bailey, Mr Woodbury & Haines - They all say they know nothing in point, as it regards your enquiry. What I know, I have stated but it is a sort of a rambling deposition something like the Judge's ~~[illegible]~~ with the difference that it is true - I would suggest whether it would not be better in lieu of the history I have given, to use what I will now briefly state as the sum of my knowledge without entering into particulars.

"In reference to your enquiry in relation to the imputation that Judge Henning was appointed to office to subserve Mr Van Buren's interests, I can state with perfect ~~certainty~~ truth that I know, his suit was urged by those who have never been considered the friends of Mr Van Buren - that he was known to be a friend of De Witt Clinton & identified with those opposed to Mr Van Buren in his own State & that his advancement was strongly opposed by me ~~[illegible]~~ in conversations held with you & Gov. Cass, upon the ground that ~~[illegible]~~ many of Gov. Clinton's friends [opposed to him?] ~~[illegible]~~ were preferred over Mr Van Buren's [friends?] ~~[illegible]~~ in the State, as well as at Washington - and ~~[illegible]~~ that I had in view, in my suggestions, that of [illegible] appointments, the patronage [illegible] to the Federal Government [illegible] to [illegible] the interests of the [Regency?] at Albany - the appointment of [illegible] Clintonians - & the filling of the vacancy

2111B

& clerkships ~~[illegible]~~ almost in every instance where the nominee was from New York, with Clintonians — Both Genl Jackson & Govr Cass seemed for ~~[illegible]~~ at first disinclined to promote Judge Herring to the office of Commissioner, from a belief that he was incompetent, but I have understood, that his other friends appealed to the sympathies of Govr Cass & Major Eaton who first appointed him to office and that at the instance of one or both these gentlemen who had in succession had charge of the War Department, the ~~[illegible]~~ consent to his nomination as Commissioner was obtained. From my intimacy with ~~[illegible]~~ Mr Van Buren['s] intimate friends & knowledge of his own feelings in regard to the appointment, I can say positively that none of them were solicitous for Judge Herring's appointment. The supposition that his appointment could subserve the interests of any party, is absolutely ridiculous. Judge Herring is a good-hearted, easy, quiet gentleman — but perfectly incapable of exerting an influence upon political questions. He has not the least talent or propensity for politics — and I really believe apart from his personal attachment to the leader, under whom he ranged ~~himself~~, that he had not a thought about political matters. After his removal to Washington I never heard of his interfering in the slightest manner with political questions or with the intrigues of politicians. ~~The~~ Judge White knows, his utter incompetency for the political [illegible] he has assigned [illegible], and there is no man at all acquainted with the state of things here, the parties implicated [&] the opinions & inferences the Judge has ascribed to them, in regard to [illegible], who will not in his heart say [illegible] his very [illegible] that this part of his Deposition is marked with low cunning & hypocrisy & was intended to make a false impression"

What I have written on the other leaf is I think better suited for publication than what I have had copied — you can chose between them —

We are all well. Visitors, committees, however begin to invade the White House as in your day & this may bring the [illegible] disorder of the old cities to Washington but I think the Magician, although he will hardly venture to tell them to "go to work" or "to thank Biddle for relief" will nevertheless, give them little else than polite & civil words —

My best love to the dear ones — with my wife's & daughters — Remember me affectionately to Mrs Jackson to whom, I bear a feeling exactly like that of a brother — To Major Lewis, Colo Earl & Andrew present my respects & believe me, my dear General, ever & sincerely

Your grateful friend

F. P. Blair

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P. R. Blair

Genl Andrew Jackson

Fountain of Health P.O.

near Hermitage

Tenn

Columbus Miss Jany 1st 1838

Genl Andw Jackson

Dear Sir

The Legislature of this State meets this day and during the Session there will be an Election for a United States Senator. Dr Wm Gwinn and Judge Trotter are the prominent Candidates Should the Dr Succeed there will be a vacancy in the office of Marshall of the State.

The object of the present is to solicit your influence in my behalf for that office. I am a native of Tennessee born in 4 miles of Nashville. and removed to this State Some two Years Since my old friend James Gwinn Can give you any information as to my Character or Qualification I applied through him for the appointment of Receiver of Public moneys previous to the appointment of Colo J. C. Boyd. but was too late. Mr Thomas J Read is an uncle. and Jones Read my Grandfather. Your kind attention and influence will be gratefully remembered

By Your friend Obt Svt

James H Turner

P.S.

I Should be pleased to hear of your Good health

21119

02112

COLUMBUS
JAN 6
M^S.

1

Free

Genl Andw Jackson
Nashville
Tenn.

1838?

Columbia Jan. 1st

Honored Sir

From the uniform kindness I have received at your hands, and the interest you have manifested in my future welfare and happiness, I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines, which I feel assured you will regard as neither impertinent nor intrusive, although they may relate wholly to my humble self.

I regret very much to inform you that my difficulties with my friends in the Church are still unsettled, and that there is a strong disposition on the part of some to make me feel the effects of my transgression, or in other words to inflict upon me the severest penalties for having presumed to act and think for myself. In pursuing the course I did (that is in becoming the editor of the "Union") I may have acted injudiciously, but I am conscious of having done all for the best, and after reflecting upon the whole subject calmly and dispassionately, I can see no cause for regret except it be the violent and uncalled for opposition of those from whom I had a right to expect better things. Silver and gold, houses nor lands I have

21115

not; the only inheritance bequeathed me by my honored parents was a "good name"; - the love of "Republican principles", and the privilege of thinking and acting for myself - these I cherish as I do my life and I can therefore never consent to surrender them in order to conciliate the friendship or good will of any man or set of men however potent they may be

That feeling which would ostracise an individual for "opinions sake", for thinking and daring to express his thoughts, cannot be abhorred too much. It is the very germ of the Aristocracy of wealth which is now struggling for the mastery in our land, and which hopes to raise its Gorgon head upon the downfall of public virtue, the life of national morality - such an Aristocracy is of all others the most odious and hateful, having its foundation not in a line of ancestry distinguished for virtue Patriotism and intelligence, but in the most debased degraded and morbid propensities of our depraved nature - from such an influence I can pray with my whole heart, "good Lord deliver us" - to such an Aristocracy I owe no allegiance - at such a shrine I cannot offer incense - friendship that must be pur-

chased by the sacrifice of personal inde-
-pendence I do not desire- for the
reward of my past conduct as editor
I do not depend upon the smiles of
such persons, that, "the testimony of a good
conscience" I bear about with me, and what
I value next, is the satisfaction I have
of knowing my course was such as met
your approbation; a circumstance
I shall ever reflect upon with the
sincerest pleasure while life shall last.

My object in writing to you at this time
is to solicit (what you most kindly tendered)
your good offices in my behalf- By a variety
of circumstances I am now placed in a
peculiar an unpleasant situation ~~with~~ being
out of employment, with slender and
failing means- I desire if possible to
obtain some situation in the Navy as that
is the life with which I am familiar
having spent five years in the Merchant
service- Being left poor I have had
to struggle hard with the iron grip of
penury and want, and by my own exertions
and with my scanty means have been enabled
to give myself a respectable education- My
design was to prepare for the ministry but
having expended all my means, I was under
the necessity of suspending my studies- the

21116

"Union" being without an editor, I was induced to take charge of it; it has now passed into abler hands at which I rejoice, and hope it will do well, my only regret is, that I was unable with my limited experience to make it more interesting and useful to our political friends—God knows I had the will if I had possessed the abilities—this step has drawn upon me the ire of those in power, and my name has been dropped as they say in their "printed address" for reasons not affecting my moral character—I am now "out at sea," and God only knows what I will do—I should like very much to get a post in the Navy however humble, as besides my fondness for the sea, I believe it will lengthen out my days, as I am threatened with an affection of the lungs, that I fear may bring me to a premature grave—I will not trouble you further than to say I will leave in a few days for the North, and will deny myself the pleasure of visiting the Hermitage, to receive any communication you may desire to make

with my prayers and best wishes
for your continued health, happi-
ness, and prosperity, and soliciting a
kind remembrance to your kind
Son and daughter, Col Earl, and
Major Donelson — I am Dear General
as ever

Truly yours &c

General A. Jackson E. P. John O. Bradford

21117

Mr. Bradford
Letters to be
given him by
Mr. Van Buren, the
Secretary of the
Navy, the post
=master Genl. &
Mr. Woodbury. A. J.
complied with—
A. J.

Columbia Ten. 8

Free

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Ex Pres't U. States
Hermitage
Tenn

21118

foreigners who held its stock. The circumstance that there was at that time but one or two individuals in the state who owned any of the stock of that institution, enabled me to put the argument on this score with considerable force, but Mr. Foster if now appealed to must vouch for the fact that my objections to the Bank were founded principally on my conviction that its charter was not authorised by the constitution of the United States.

My admonitions however were unheeded — the penalty was repealed, and as I foresaw & predicted steps were soon taken to obtain the location of a branch at Nashville. A memorial to this effect was presented to me for my signature which I peremptorily refused to sign. And

21008

Cadwallader shortly afterwards came to Nashville as the agent of the Bank and visited and dined with me. My opposition to the Bank and expression to its establishment at Nashville was on that occasion as free and as public as it had uniformly been before.

Some short period after the visit of Genl Cadwallader when the Branch was established a recommendation for the appointment of two gentlemen to fill the places of its President and cashier was shewn to me with a request that I would state my knowledge of the character of these two gentlemen to the President & directors of the Mother Bank. The Bank being established and the people liable to be cursed with all its ~~corruptions~~ evils. I expressed my confidence

in the character of the two Gentlemen referred to believing them to be honest, and that as far as they had control over the institution it would not be wielded to corrupt political purposes. This recommendation I have been informed has been used to prove my approbation of the establishment of this Bank. I also was very active in forwarding a ~~[illegible]~~ memorial from the inhabitants residing at Pensacola when I was the Gov. of Florida. On this last occasion my views against the expediency of such a step and my hostility to the ~~establishment~~ institution were freely expressed: but these did not restrain me from forwarding the ~~[illegible]~~ memorial of the citizens, deeming it my duty ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] as the Gov. of the Territory, ~~[illegible]~~

21009-10

wishes to the President of the Bank.

Taking my views early imbibed the jealousy of those who framed the constitution in respect to the danger of monopolies to the freedom of the citizen, and when we look consider the nature our system, to the sovereignty and efficacy of our state Governments I have been always opposed to the Banks of the U. States. Nor have I, stopped here. My views of have been equally repugnant to the establishment of state Banks ~~arena~~ of paper issues, as all must recollect who have any knowledge of the part I took when the recent state Bank of Tennessee was established. My position now is, and has ever been since I have been able to form an opinion on this subject, that congress has no power

to charter a Bank, and that the states are prohibited from [illegible] bills of credit, or anything [illegible] a tender [illegible] to the [illegible] of my construction or other

[1837?]

Minutes from the "Globe".

Capt Page in his letter to Genl Jesup, dated Fort Mitchell 28 May 1836 - states that the Creeks have laid waste the country around for 40 miles; and have murdered a great many people: that a party of Ind has endeavored to make their way to Florida (consisting of about 250 persons) led by Jim Henry: that they have a great many Stage horses and negroes, which were captured by them. Owing to the rise of the Chattahoochie river, however, their further progress was checked.

The Columbus Sentinel of 27th May, contains the information that Jim Henry (who, it is said, had the command at the burning of Roanoke) with a party were about starting for Florida, carrying with them about 150 negroes, a large number of horses, and plunder of every description: that a company was formed immediately for the purpose of intercepting them, but had failed in so doing.

Capt Page reports, in his letter of the 29th, that the country is ruined for 60 miles round and that many families have been murdered: that another bridge has been burned as well as three houses. The

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number of Indians seen engaged in this act was about 215. States, further, that all communication between Montgomery and this place (Fort Mitchell) is entirely cut off, and cannot be resumed until the troops arrive &c.

The Constitutionalist, contains a letter, dated Columbus 30th May, in which the information is given that the last mails have been carried to Tuskegee, that the letters found in them were all broken open and had been rifled of their contents &c. Also that some farm houses on the Georgia side of the river, about 15 miles below Columbus were burned the night previous by the Inds.

The Milledgeville Recorder communicates the intelligence, received by express at Columbus on the 3d June, that a battle had been fought between the Crawford Infantry, commanded by Major Brown, and a party of Indians: Of the former one man was killed, of the latter it is supposed four. Three Companies left Columbus on the 4th for the scene of action.

Genl Scott to the Adjutant Genl on the 2d June, reports his arrival at Columbus in company with Govr Schley & Genl Jesup. States that a small party of the

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enemy had the day before crossed into Georgia, murdered a few individuals and burned some houses. The Strength of the enemy is estimated at from 2500 to 5000- Capt Page thinks at least 3000 Warriors.

Capt Page to Genl Gibson, dated 4 June. informs that yesterday (June 3) an attempt was made on the part of the Indians to cross the river for the purpose of going to Florida, but were opposed, and in the skirmish (which lasted one hour) one white man was killed, and two chiefs Jim Henry and Eneha yo were wounded.

The Post master at Columbus, to the Post Master Genl, on the 9th, mentions that the Indns are still continuing their ravages; two men have been murdered, and one man deprived of his negroes by the Indians, about 20 miles from Columbus. This morning the plantation of Genl J. C. Watson, situate about 15 miles distant from this place (Columbus) was attacked, two negro women shot, and several negroes carried off.

Genl Irwin to Genl Wilcox on the 10th June, says information of the most positive character has been received from Fort Jones, near

21600

Roanoke, that a large party of Indians, supposed to be about 2000, had crossed the river and were on their way to Florida, and that many Georgians have been killed.

In the Columbus Herald of June 14th, it is stated that an express had arrived on the 12th from Fort McCleary, which confirms the report of the battle on J. Sheppard's plantation on the 10th, in which 25 men of the Gwinnett Company were missing; the number killed about 20. Troops continue to arrive - 3500 are supposed to be on the Frontier.

Govr Schley to Secretary of War, dated Columbus 23 June. Informs that he is engaged organizing the Georgia Militia, number between 4 & 5000, which would have been completed days ago, but for the want of arms. On the breaking out of hostilities, sent all the arms, left at the State Arsenal at Milledgeville to this city (Columbus) and ordered from the arsenal at Savannah 1000 stand of Muskets. The arms belonging to Georgia are all that arrived previous to the 20th, when 1000 stand from the Augusta Arsenal came to hand. None of the arms ordered by Genl Scott have

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The court of Enquiry. The order raising it states,-" That by the direction
" of the President of the U. States a court of
" enquiry to consist of Major Genl McComb,
" President, and Brevet Brigadier Genl Atkinson
" and Brady, members is hereby ordered
" to assemble at the City of Frederick in
" Maryland as soon as the state of the military
" operations against the Indians will per-
"=mit the witnesses to attend (of which the
" president of the court is to judge and de-
"=termine) to Enquire and examine into
the causes of the failure of the campaigns
in Florida against the Seminole Indians,
under the command of Major Genl Gains
and of Major Genl Scott in 1836; and
the causes of the delay in opening and
prosecuting the campaign in Georgia
and Alabama against the hostile
creek Indians, in the year 1836; and into
every subject connected with the military
operations in the campaign aforesaid;
and after fully investigating the same,
" the court will report the facts, together
with its opinion on the whole ~~matter~~ subject
for the information of the president of
the united States. In courts of Enquiry
the order raising the Court contains ~~the~~
creates & gives it ~~the extent~~ of its jurisdiction.
Genl Gains having protested against the

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President examining the proceedings of the court in the case of Genl Scott as it regards the failure of the campaign in Florida until the proceedings of the court in his case are laid before him the President has received it & just to comply with his request and have takes up for consideration the proceedings of the courts their enquiry into the causes of the delay in opening and prosecuting the campaign against the Indians in Georgia & Alabama the court having failed to comply with that part of the order which required them "to report the facts;" and they only reported their opinion the President has been compelled from this omission to look into the facts, & collect them from the Documents which were before the court, & such others as throw light upon the subject. The facts are as follows

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[1837?]

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Genl Scott in his letter of the 11th
of May (1836) advises the Dept of war of his
ill health - in his letter of 20th of May
he says "since my letter of the 11th inst
"(May) I have been more sick than
" before that & confined to my bed the
" greatest part of the time" - this rec'd
and submitted to the Genl on the 30th -
Dept writes Genl S. on the 19th of May
enclosing copy of letter to Genl
Jessup - to repair to the seat of the
creek war & take command of
the regulars & militia also - this
was given in consequence of Genl
Scott having reported himself sick
& the Dept having given leave to
return in consequence thereof to
his head quarters (New York) See
his letter - June 1st Genl Scott is
directed to be furnished with a copy
of the letter of the Honble J. M. White, and
informed that the intelligence of his ill
health at St. Augustine rendered it doubt-
-full whether he could continue in the
command - the tenor of Mr Whites letter
and remonstrances from all quarters
of Florida made his withdrawal from
Florida necessary - and his ill health
& the collision between the Georgia and
Alabama troops for who should command,
occasioned the orders to Genl Jessup -

Genl Scott reached Columbus the 22d of May (see his letter to Dept of the 2d of June — letter of [illegible] June to Jesup the 16th — The letter of Jesup to [illegible] 20th June at Ft Mitchell — Genl Scott at the

arsnel Georgia 26th of May 1837 — gave memorandum for supplies of arms — Why was not the requisition made for soldiers accompanied with an order to rendezvous near to the arsnel or at a convenient point to be armed before marched to the Indian frontier where they were useless until armed, unless to consume the provisions which were very scarce until supplies from New Orleans arrived — the soldiers would have better contented marching to & then with his arms to the enemy, than lying in camp, where he could not without his arms be learning the use of them — he would have learned one part of the perfection of a soldier — to march well & endure fatigue — Genl Scotts letter of June the 2d says he arrived 3 days ago — but will not assume the command until the Troops are mustered in. Why did he not arrive]

and order the troops to the [illegible]
[illegible]
distance from Augusta to Columbus
220 miles, by Genl Scotts letter of June 17th
why not have marched the troops to
the Creeks — they could have marched
without encumbrances from 25 to
30 miles pr day with them 25 pr
day when their frontier were by the
Indians daily stained with blood —
Genl Scotts letter of 17th of June says he will
have to delay to the 25 — before that day Genl
Jessup had put an end to the war — his order
to Jessup when marching on the enemy, & in his
vicinity was an extraordinary one, when from
his experience in Florida he must have
known that then to delay the enemy would
gone & scattered as was the case in Florida —
as Jessup was the responsibility, he ought
to have ordered him to attack & destroy, or
capture the enemy, & that he would be held res-
ponsible if he failed, as he had moved with-
out his orders — It is the first time that
ever a scientific military movement has
been attempted against Indians, and I hope
from the results, it will be the last —

Genl Jessup in his report to Dept of war, that
he united with Genl Scott at Augusta travelled
with him to Columbus, Ga. where Genl
Scott assumed [illegible] established his head
quarters, & assumed the command there
ordered Genl Jessup to Alabama & directed
to assume the command of the frontier bleeding
which he did — the frontier [illegible]
with Indian murders & a perfect panic —
prompt action was necessary to quell the
war & preserve the country from being
abandoned he did move & we find when

aminds the enemy with sufficient force to put the war to a speedy end, he recd Genl Scotts order to that effect, he was ready to move—still waiting for for orders—could not be ready to move before the 25th—where would the Indians have been by the 25th—and where were they on the 25th by Genl Jessups prompt movement—Still the court say we but every fact shews that the men were at Columbus without arms for days long enough to have marched them to the arsnal (220) and back—here was an evident & unjustifiable delay caused by mismanagement somewhere, by whom the court do not say but acquit the Genl in com=mand who had the same power to order the men to the guns as he had the guns to the men, whilst they were consuming the supplies & could render none service until armed—and before armed & in motion Genl Jessup had put an end to the war, that at first, the Georgia Batalion, brought on to the field by Genl Scotts order & stationed near to Columbus aught to have done in five days from the first attack on the mail—Genl Jessup writes Genl Scott on 17th June—wants provision will go by Ft Mitchell, has an Indian force that will

Honorable Genl Scott to answer the whole county this the 17th of July [illegible] reached Genl Scott [illegible] as [illegible] this force [illegible] to the war

Hermitage January 1st 1838

My dear Sir,

I cannot forbear from offering you & your amiable family the joys of the season, in which all my family unite, it may be, that it ~~may be~~ is the last new year that I may be spared to congratulate you upon, as I was on yesterday assailed with a slight Hemmorrhage which I have checked, without much debility.

You will have seen from the Union the outrageous falshood, propagated by that vile paper, the Republican Banner, and my reply to it. This slander was intended to do Mr. Van Buren, at this crisis, all the injury that my opinion of his administration going down, could effect - it was the most wicked slander ever attempted - it had not the shadow of a shade to rest on, and the gentleman intimated as the author, I have no acquaintance with, nor will he ever say that he heard any such language from me ~~and~~. When ~~at~~ last at Nashville, I had no conversation with any one alone - These Whig Editors, the lesser [illegible], & subalterns, brings me in front of Mr Bell & his hired letter writers one raises the falshood, another propagates it, & the Senior says he knew nothing about it - But if I mistake not the coalition Editors & Whigs will have at last to father the falshood.

There was on saturday last a large

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Democratic meeting ~~on Saturday~~ last at Nashville - Many good speeches made and Genl. Fitch, I am told, did give it to these slanderers. This meeting will have a good effect - it will compell the opposition here - the Bell faction - to abandon ~~[illegible]~~ their ~~[illegible]~~ or come out under the Webster flagg; which will effectually destroy them in this State. All things are going on well here, and before long - the little sneak - Editor of the Republican Banner, will feel his nothingness - but more anon -

I am anxious to hear what is to be the fate of the Divorce bill. This passed, and all will be well from Main to New Orleans, and the mony power ceases to have any longer any effect upon the legislation or politicks of the union. The aristocratic power ceases, the moment the Government is separated from the Banks.

I heard the attempt would be made to depreciate the Treasury notes - say to Mr Van Buren and the Secretary of the Treasury, not to permit this - it is on the principle of a loan that they could be issued, and on that principle the interest on them ought to be raised so as to command specie at par. I have been told that the purses, standing

the U. S. court at Baltimore & elsewhere, has been paid in deprec-
:ated paper instead of gold or silver
this will do much harm to the
administration as many
of the jurors are called from the
country — all debts due from
the government, specie ought
to be paid, or its real equivalent,
and the interest on the Treasury
notes ought to be raised so as
the Treasury note would command specie
every where.

With my best wishes
your friend
Andrew Jackson

F. P. Blair Esqre

P. S. My vision has failed me very
much so that I write with great
difficulty & often make mistakes
but as I write for your own eye
I have no doubt you can decypher
it — A. J.

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Free Andrew Jackson

FREE

NASH. T. JAN 1

James P. Blair Esqr.
Washington
District of Columbia

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